BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..........3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of he year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE
VOL. 11.....................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1855.....................NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,................................	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,..........................	75
Do. do. 3 do..	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,............	3 00
Do. do 6 do......do......do..................	5 00
Do. do 12 do......do......do..................	8 00
Do. do 6 do...renewed weekly,............	12 00
Do o 12 o...do...do..........................	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
219-tf

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

F. C. SINGLETARY,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
G. W. CROOM.
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington,*
August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, '1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.

I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KING & NIXON, for the purpose of carrying on the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington.
Persons having stock to dispose of, will receive the fullest market price for a good article. They intend offering constantly, at their Stall in the Market House, the very choicest meats that can possibly be procured, to which they invite the attention and patronage of the public.
H KING,
C. H. NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1855. 19-3m*

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address
D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & McKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately.
JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J. KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

MONEY WANTED.

THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.

I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Wase, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

H. HARBAUGH,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of evry description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on 4th January, 1855, his negro man ISRAEL, and his wife "KATY," with their three children. Israel is about 47 or 48 years old, copper-colored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and walks with his toes rather turned in. "Katy" is reasonably tall, well proportioned, dark color, has lost two of her lower front teeth, and is about 43 years of age, and has a boy child about 12 months old; of the other children, one is a girl about 9 years old, resembling her mother, the other is a boy about 5 years old, copper-colored, resembling his father. I will give the above reward to any person who will return said negroes to me, or confine them in any Jail, so I can get them, and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negroes. ELISHA PORTER, Sr.
Sneed's Ferry, Onslow Co., Jan. 19, 1855. 20-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st Jan., 1855, his negro boy TOBY.
TOBY formerly belonged to the Estate of Owen Holmes, deceased. He is well known in Sampson County, and has a wife on the plantation of Wm. Ashford, Esq., in said county.
He is about 26 or 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and very black color— a Blacksmith by trade.
The above reward will be paid for lodgment of said negro in the jail of this county. I will give $40 reward for his lodgment in Sampson County jail. J. L. MEARES.
Jan. 26, 1854. 21-tf

CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's pattent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

LIGHT BUGGIES.

I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

JUST opened a very handsome assortment Pearl, Ivory and Laurel Wood handles. Also, a few Ladies' Riding Hats.
Feb. 13—24 C. MYERS.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

DAVIS & BUNTING,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

FAMILY FLOUR.—25 bbls. of No. 1, fresh from Fayetteville. Patronize home and save $1 a bbl. on flour, good as the Hopeton and other Northern brands, and $1 cheaper, call at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
March 9th, 1855.

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

MULES FOR SALE BY AUCTION!

WE will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Friday, the 30th day of March, inst., at this place, four excellent working MULES; and, also, our well known trotting black Mule "JIM."
All the above animals are well broken to any kind of work, and cannot be surpassed for strength and durability. "JIM" is only four years old, perfectly gentle, drives admirably in harness, and is fast under the saddle.
Immediately after the above are sold, we will put up for disposal, a good four Mule Wagon and Harness, Sulkey, Buggies, &c., &.
TERMS.—Notes with approved security, at six months, with interest from date.
☞ The above sale is well worthy the attention of Farmers and othsrs, as all will be sold without reserve.
HALLETT, HENNING & CO.
Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., March 9, 1855. 27-ts

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,..	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,..........................	$10 00
Collegiate Department,..	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,..	$60 00
English Tuition,..	12 50
French,..	10 00
Ancient Languages,......................................	15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument,........	35 00
Music on Piano, and use of "	23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of "	20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,........	10 00
Painting in oil colors,..................................	15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery,......................	3 00
Washing and Fuel,.......................................	7 50
Vocal Music---No charge.	

Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] Sec. of the Faculty.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.
The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board..	$40
Primary Department..	$8 to 12
Academic..	16
Collegiate..	20

Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T. Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington;
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
Feb. 16, 1855. 24-t1m

The Trustees have made arrangements for the accomodation of any number of Boarders, during the Spring Session, to commence the 1st of March. Board and Tuition, one half in advance. Apply immediately to
W. J. McKERALLS, Principal,
Scott's Hill.
Feb. 28, 1855. 149-2w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having provided himself with the necessary forms and instructions, will give his prompt attention to the prosecution of claims for Bounty Land, under any existing laws, and specially in reference to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855.
ELI W. HALL, Att'y. at Law,
Office in basement of Dwelling, Market st.,
opposite office of Dr. Anderson.
March 12, 1855.—159-3t—28-3t

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.

WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracabo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 12th day of April, A. D., 1855, at the residence of the subscriber, in New Hanover County, on a credit of six months, 5 bbls. of Turpentine, and a quantity of slips belonging to the estate of Dorcas Highsmith. The purchaser to give note and good security.
ENOCH JOHNSON,
March 16—28-4t*] Administrator.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher of a Common School, by a young man who has had some experience in teaching. Satisfactory recommendations given as to qualifications and morality, by applying to H. SPELL, near Clinton.
All communications must be addressed to H. SPELL, Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
March 16, 1855. 28-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 3d day of April, 1855, at the residence of the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, all of the perishable property of the late Jesse R. Mott, dec'd., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. A. J. MOTT, Adm'r.
March 16, 1855. 28-4t

Col. Ruffin in Edgecombe.

We had the pleasure of hearing Col. Ruffin address the people in this place on Tuesday last. He gave an account of his stewardship in a clear and intelligible manner, by enumerating the most important questions, which had been before the late Congress, commencing with the Nebraska bill and closing with remarks upon the vetoes of the French Spoilation and Collins' line of steamers bills. In vetoing these bills the President was sustained by the votes of our Representative, as he has been upon every important question during his term of service.

Col. Ruffin in the canvass of '53, showed himself to be an old line democrat, of the Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk stamp, and his course in Congress fully sustains him.

After getting through with his remarks upon the great questions which were the subject of discussion during the late Congress, the Colonel closed with some justly deserved strictures upon the vilest of all vile isms "Know-Nothingism." He proved clearly to the minds of every reasonable and unprejudiced listener, that this conspiracy against our republican form of government is the friend and ally of abolitionism, and he warned all Southern men to touch not the unclean thing. If there were any of these midnight stragglers present (and we thought we saw several who looked like they were,) they certainly were touched to the quick at the scathing rebuke so justly and handsomely administered. They were gibbeted to the gaze of the multitude, and their principles completely riddled by the burning words of the eloquent speaker.

This terrible castigation of the Know Nothings, met a hearty and responsive echo in the feelings of his auditory. It endeared him more than ever to the democracy of Edgecombe, as the numerous plaudits told when he made one of his fierce onslaughts upon this bastard bantling of whiggery, abolitionism, bigotry and intolerance.

In the approaching canvass there is but one voice in Edgecombe, and that is for Ruffin for re-election. A public meeting was called, but deemed unnecessary, as there was no division of opinion in the county. If the party in the district desire a Convention, Edgecombe is ready to co-operate and support the nominee, whoever he may be.

Col. Ruffin took occasion to say, that he was not the man to thrust himself on his party, and he should await its action.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of every county in the district to move in the matter. The campaign should be opened early and prosecuted with vigor, to check the progress of this infamous, hydra-headed organization, which is creeping into every hole and corner of the land. It is only necessary to expose it to the full blaze of daylight, to arrest it in mid career. Like a noxious plant which has sprung into existence upon the exhalations of a night, it will sicken, wither and die with the first rays of the morning sun falling upon it.—*Tar. Southerner.*

Origin of Know-Nothingism.

It is no wonder that federal whiggery falls so readily into the support of Know-Nothingism, for Know-Nothingism is but a revival of old toryism and federalism. The Declaration of Independence charges as one of the offences of George the III, against the colonies, that he attempted to obstruct their population by refusing his assent to naturalization laws, and to other laws encouraging the emigration of the foreigner to this country. The alien laws of the administration of John Adams are remembered as one of the main causes of the overthrow of federalism at that day. The following is one of the resolutions of the famous Hartford Convention, held during the last war with England to plot treason:

6. "*Resolved*, No person who shall hereafter be a naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor be capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

Here is the identical idea of Know-Nothingism.

So Know-Nothingism being but old fashioned federalism, it is no wonder that whiggery so readily falls into it.

And yet, *isn't it* a wonder? Isn't it a wonder that whiggery can't learn a lesson from the fate of its predecessor and ancestor? How famous the alien law and Hartford Convention have rendered federalism! In adopting Know-Nothingism it adopts a far more infamous creed than that which damned its ancestor to an infamous notoriety. For federalism made war only on foreigners; while modern Whig Know-Nothingism goes still farther, and invokes the spirit of religious bigotry and intolerance to its aid.

We ask Democrats to think of these things. No man who ever had sense enough to tell why he was a Democrat can fail to detect the old enemy in the modern secret association.—*Nashville Union and American.*

The New Hampshire Election.

Returns of 219 towns (being all but 9) give Metcalf (know-nothing) 32,926, Baker (dem.) 26,804, Bel (whig abolitionist) 3,435, Fowler (free-soil abolitionist) 1,043; majority for Metcalf, 1,644. The nine small towns remaining to be heard from gave last year 460 for Baker, and 120 for all others. They will probably reduce Metcalf's majority to about 1,300. Last year Baker's majority was 1,748. Making an estimate on the nine towns to come in, we have prepared the following table, comparing the result with last year's election, showing the total loss and gain on the gubernatorial vote of the several parties, and the percentage:

	1855.	1854.	Gain	Loss	℔ct. gain	℔ct. loss.
Democratic vote...	27,108	29,788	—	2,680	—	9
Know-nothing vote	32,926	—	32,925	—	100	—
Whig abol'n vote.	3,500	19,388	—	13,388	—	79
Free soil ab'n vote	1,093	11,152	—	10,059	—	90
Total.........	64,627	57,828	6 799	—	11	

From the above it will be seen that the sterling democracy of New Hampshire have been injured to the amount of but *nine* per cent. by the defection of Burke and other disappointed office-seekers, while the Hindoo mania has cut down the whig vote of last year *seventy-nine* and the free-soil *ninety* per cent.—These factions, however, affect to content themselves that they have virtually triumphed under a new name *Boston Post.*

The Election in Connecticut.

The election comes off in Connecticut on the first Monday in April. In the face of so many disasters of late in the Northern States, it seems like hoping against hope to express any confidence in the triumph of the democracy in Connecticut, and yet there is a fearless, outspoken, and confident tone pervading our democratic journals in that State which does inspire us with some degree of confidence. The result in New Hampshire seems not to have discouraged our friends. On the contrary, the New Haven Register refers to that result, and comments on it in the following buoyant tone:

"Had the democrats of the Granite State been as well united as are the democrats of Connecticut, and the whigs as much divided there as they are here, the victory would have been on the other side. Connecticut has it now in her power to make the first gallant stand of all the New England States against this know-nothing intolerance. The Hindoos can be routed, 'horse, foot, and dragoons,' on the first Monday of April, if all do their duty! The democratic party of Connecticut was never better united than it now is, and there are thousands of our old opponents who will never bow to the Hindoo idol. We say to our friends be resolute, keep steady at the work for less than three weeks more, as you have been for the last three, and the 'idol' will be manfully overthrown."

SAINT PATRICK HUNG IN EFFIGY.—*Poughkeepsie*, March 17. An effigy, with a string of potatoes round its neck, and labelled "Saint Patrick," was hung this morning on an elm tree in front of the Gregory House. No effort has yet been made to take it down.
Snow has been falling here fast since 6 o'clock this morning, and is getting quite deep.

SHERIDAN KNOWLS.—"Sheridan Knowls," says the London correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, "has lately become most popular as a preacher. Having on several occasions made an attempt to hear him, without success in consequence of the great crowds he had drawn, I was fortunate enough, a few evenings since, to obtain a sight. A lecture was announced to commence at 7 o'clock, and at half past six I was at the doors; but a greater crowd I have not witnessed for a long time. Every corner and passage was besieged, and crowds waiting in the streets. Just as I was giving up my chance of getting in 'as a bad job,' a female with a white apron and cap stepped up and asked if we would like a seat. Receiving an affirmative reply she bowed us around the church to a side entrance, through a long passage into a vestry, and thence up a flight of stairs, coming under the pulpit to a direct front. Our guide was most eloquent in describing the great desire of the public to hear Sheridan Knowls, and saying: 'You know we can't take everybody this way—'tis only a few,' etc. Perceiving a perquisite was expected. I dropped her a shilling. and was accommodated with a comfortable seat at a very convenient distance from the pulpit. He delivered a discourse not marked with much energy, but with peculiar emphasis. His complexion is robust, his expressions intellectual, and so associated is his style and bearing with the stage, that at times we can imagine him in one of his own characteristic representattons. His accent is solemn, clear and pure, and his style is marked with several peculiarities; one is, the frequent wagging of a single finger, as if in earnest reproof. Mr. Knowls has a broad expansive forehead, with grizzled locks, shaggy and flashing eyes. The course of lectures he is now on have drawn crowded audiences. Mr. Knowls is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

THE TERRIBLE COAL PIT EXPLOSION.—The Richmond Dispath contains the particulars of an explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits, in Chesterfield county, Va., on Monday, 19th inst. The Dispatch says:

"The explosion, when it took place, caused the earth, for miles around the pits, to wave and rock as a twig in the wind. One gentleman, who was crossing the railroad, about a mile from the pits at the time, said he felt the rails reel under him; and another, who was passing the road on horse-back, declared that his beast staggered and trembled, as if suddenly shocked by a tremendous galvanic battery. The centre boards around the shafts were blown off as if they had been paper, and at the western shaft two large cable chains were broken in two as easily as if they had been pipe stems.

It is supposed the explosion was caused by an accidental ignition of gas. Of 50 persons in the pit at the time, 34 were taken out dead or in the agonies of death, of whom 28 were slaves and 6 white persons. Four whites and twelve slaves were badly burned."

The Dispatch adds:

"Some of the dead men, the flesh charred on their bones, held their shovels in their hands—others were holding to their picks and drills; and Samuel Hunt, a small boy, who had been deprived of reason for the time, by the concussion, was calling loudly to the mule he had been driving to go along. Those who were not dead, as soon as they heard the voices of their friends, begged earnestly not to be left, and then prayed loudly for a few drops of cold water to quench their burning thirst.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Concord, March 14, says:

"I have been permitted to copy the following hightoned sentiment from a late private letter of our patriotic President to a friend in this city, which is pertinent to the point. The letter is dated about a week ago. Gen. Pierce says:

"I am naturally anxious about the result of the election in New Hampshire. But tell my friends that if, after a contest conducted with the ability, honor and courage with which this has been, we are defeated, such defeat, under such circumstances, will never disturb me for a moment. If you could have carried the State with the aid of any one of the *isms*, by a majority of 20,000, and would have consented to do so, I should, in my feelings, have sounded the depths of humiliation. As it is, no disappointment can depress me."

A FABLE, BY CHARLES LAMB.—"My dear children," said an old rat to his young ones, "the imfirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyment. Youth is the season for pleasure; be happy, therefore and only obey my last injunction, never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you all!" Deeply affected, snivelly audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his youngest daughter, moved rather with fillial affection than by that curiosity which has been attributed to the sex, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole, made by his own teeth, in an enormous Cheshire cheese!

At the late municipal election in Reading the county town of Berks, Pennsylvania, the know-nothing ticket was elected. As Berks county enjoys a national reputation for its persistent and overwhelming democratic majorities, this success of the know-nothings is heralded by their organs with more than the customary flourish of exultation. These organs have studiously omitted to state, that, although Reading is in the heart of a sterling and steadfast democratic county, it has generally, if not uniformly, given a large majority for the whig party and its candidates. The transition from whiggery to know-nothingism is merely in obedience to an organic law of Federalism. *Washington Union.*

SMALL NOTES IN VIRGINIA.—The law against the circulation of small notes in Virginia has been observed in a manner highly creditable to her citizens. The Richmond Enquirer says:

In Richmond, and in all this part of Virginia, we doubt whether a single small note has passed hands, in the way of business, since the law went into operation last summer. We have seen no small notes for more than six months; and we believe they have entirely disappeared from all parts of the State. This speaks well for those who have observed the law, while it rebukes all who labored to prevent its observance.

AMERICAN MUSKETS FOR FOREIGN USE.—The Windsor, Vt., Journal says that the Robbins & Lawrence Company, of Windsor, have just contracted for the manufacture of muskets to the amount of some four or five hundred thousand dollars. The contract is made for a company in London, and the arm to be manufactured is the Minie rifle with some modifications. The fulfilment of the contract will require an additional force of two or three hundred men. This is decidedly complimentary to American skill.

ANOTHER FILLIBUSTER STEAMER ARRIVED.—The splendid fast running and well equipped steamship Tom Thumb, arrived here yesderday from Pensacola. Her destination is not known, but she is supposed to be engaged in the Fillibustering expedition against Cuba, which, if we take the statement of the Cuban officials, is now being organized in the United States. The Tom Thumb has double engines, is about *eleven* tons burthen, and is a perfect model of a steam vessel, being large enough to scare Concha into a fit, if she should make her appearance off the Moro
Mobile Tribune.

GREAT SUIT DECIDED.—A suit involving the town of Columbia, Tenn., and adjoining property, has lately been decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in favor of the plaintiffs (and against the citizens of Columbia.) The property is estimated to be worth from four to five millions of dollars. Our generous hearted fellow citizen, Dr. K. P. Alston, we learn is, by marriage, one of the heirs to this large estate.—We congratulate him on his good fortune.—*Mississippian.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855.

"Sebastopol."

It strikes us that this Black Sea Fortress is destined to a historical prestige equal, if not superior, to that of any stronghold in the annals of nations. Certainly, in the number of men lost in its attack and defence, it stands without a parallel. Victor Hugo, in an address to the French people, states, upon reliable data, that the British have lost in the trenches, before the city, thirty thousand men, and the French forty-seven thousand. It is fair to presume—indeed, it is hardly a presumption—that the Russian loss has been equal to the French, making in all one hundred and twenty-four thousand men; and this address was issued on the 24th of February, and its calculations based upon advices received up to that time. It is a moderate estimate, indeed, to put down the deaths since at a number sufficient to swell the aggregate to full one hundred and fifty thousand, and the trouble is only begun. The real force of the combattants is only beginning to come into action.—Sebastopol is stronger than ever. The French will be prepared to open the Spring in the Crimea with over one hundred thousand men—the British with at least forty, to say nothing of the Turks under Omar Pasha, who knows how to get good service out of them. Of course the Russians will not be found wanting, and the destruction promises to be in the future far greater than it has been in the past.

Old Homer made the greatest Epic of all time upon the seige of Troy, and the incidents arising out of it, and yet that seige was a contemptibly small affair compared with the seige of Sebastopol. Achilles and his raggamuffins would have melted out before the fire of the Minie rifles like snow at the approach of Spring. The fact is that Menchikoff beats Hector all hollow, and if the besegers have no Ulysses to do their planning, they have or will shortly have five hundred heavy guns in position, and are therefore certain to make a noise in the world. The whole body and bones, real and personal estate of Grecians and Trojans put together would not begin to defray the cost around Sebastopol for six weeks, and the fact is that the people of three, yea four vast nations are getting already very tired of the sport. Russia, France, England and Turkey, all feel that it is eating into their vitals. It is all work and no play—no gleam of glory—no bright success showing a glimpse of a happier and more peaceful future, but instead, visions of still more burdensome debt, and more oppressive taxation, with the present knowledge that fathers and brothers and sons and husbands are sacrificed like dogs for the ambition of kings or the glory of aristocratic leaders.

And in that little peninsula of the Crimea in a few months have fallen masses of men outnumbering every grown white man in North Carolina fit to bear arms. Every living man now upon its soil has a representative among the dead who slumber beneath its sod and who have fallen there since October last.

Who can doubt that Sebastopol will be a memorable name as long as the world lasts—that in after times it will be marked with black as it is now with blood, and if ever man becomes other than the half tiger and half idiot which he occasionally shows himself, he will look back to it with loathing and ask if indeed such things could be.

The Know Nothing organs assert that forty-seven of the one hundred delegates to the Virginia Know Nothing Convention at Winchester were or had been Democrats, and yet they cannot produce the names of even *seven* Democrats, or former Democrats, who took part in that conclave. The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, an organ of the former Whig party of Virginia, who, strangely enough, acknowledges that he had a seat as a delegate in that said conclave, and appears willing enough to contradict the statement of the immense preponderance of Whigs in attendance as delegates, cannot and dare not make his words good by publishing a list of said delegates, nor by furnishing the names of any Democrat who took part. Wherever the delegates can be traced they are found in all cases to have been Whigs. We still remain convinced that the statement made by us some days since on the authority of well informed papers in Virginia, to the effect that the Winchester convention was composed of Whigs with only three exceptions, was substantially correct, and it will take more than the unsupported assertion of such papers as the Richmond Penny Post to change this opinion, in view of the overwhelming array of facts by which it is supported.

Destructive Conflagration.

An extra from the Savannah, Ga., Morning News, dated 25th inst., 10 o'clock A. M., informs us that a "destructive fire broke out in Sandersville, Georgia, on Saturday last, and by which the largest and most valuable portion of the town was laid in ashes. The fire broke out in Mr. Renfor's carriage establishment, near the centre of the town, and swept nearly all the buildings on and in the vicinity of the public square, including the Court-House, the Hotel and the County Jail, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, which latter contained the records of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knight's of Jericho's Lodges, all of which were consumed. A portion, also, of the County Records were burned. Our correspondent does not mention the Post Office which, we understand, was kept in the Court-House building. The omission encourages us to hope that the letters and books of the office escaped the fire."

The correspondent of the News, P. C. Pendleton, Esq., editor of the Central Georgian, says:

It is impossible to form any estimate of the losses at this time. The sufferers cannot themselves as yet realize the extent of their own losses. Many must suffer, and suffer seriously, until some relief is had, other than they can themselves command. Many are left with but little else than the clothes they wear. We have not a store of any description left within the place. It will be sometime if at all before we can issue the "Georgian" again. I hope our exchanges will continue their favors for a time at least.

The Conflagration at Sandersville, Ga.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—The loss by the destructive conflagration at Sandersville on Saturday is estimated at $121,000, on which there is only an insurance of $35,000.

THE ATLANTIC.—Despatches have been received here announcing the arrival of the Steamship Atlantic at New York yesterday morning. Her advices contain the confirmation of the death of the Czar, the rumour of which was received by the Africa. It is still too soon to ascertain with any certainty the effect of this great event upon public affairs in Europe. It is generally regarded as favourable to peace. Cotton shows a slight advance.

We had the pleasure on Monday last of meeting our old friend, Mr. Powell, of the Cheraw Gazette, on the occasion of his first visit to Wilmington. Mr. Powell is what we call a clever fellow, spite of a little bitterness now and then in his paper, to which by the way, we are all subject, more or less. The Cheraw and Darlington R. Road, is progressing satisfactorily and before many months we will be in Railroad communication with that town. Mr. Powell thinks that the larger portion of goods shipped *from* the North for Cheraw will take this route, as also of cotton from Cheraw intended for shipment *to* the North. Those who wish to extend their commission business Cheraw-wards, will find an advertisement in the Gazette a good investment.

The News from Europe.

The imperfect advices received here yesterday by telegraph are confirmed in the main by the fuller details brought by mail. That inferences favourable to peace have been drawn in Europe from the death of the Emperor Nicholas, is made apparent by the improvement in Cotton, even although the full amount of the original advance was not maintained; and simultaneously with this improved feeling in Cotton occurred a decline in breadstuffs—a still more significant fact But a still stronger indication is the high figure at which consols—*i. e.*. government stock, are quoted, being a shade above any point they have reached since matters in the Crimea took a turn unfavourable to the Allies. It is true that although significant, none of these facts are conclusive or even momentous. There is evidently no great confidence in the occurrence of an early peace. The most that can be said is that the chances for such an occurrence are believed to be slightly improved.

The measure of arming the serfs meets with the greatest oppostion from the nobles, as was to have been expected. In Russia when men become soldiers, they cease to be the serfs of private estates, so that the proprietors of such estates are not simply deprived of so much serf labor for a time, but forever. Usually, as the term of service in the army amounts to a life time, and there is an understood levy which does not bear so onerously as the French conscription, the matter is submitted to without a murmur, but when it comes to a levy *en masse*, or a general arming, the affair becomes serious.

The great impediment to peace is to be found in the fact that this war has become as much, if not more, a strugle for military *prestige* as for any substantive object. Were the war to close now, without any brilliant exploit on the part of the allies, Lewis Napoleon, the close imitator of his uncle, would want the great element which constitutes the strength of the Napoleonic name in France—military glory, while England would show merely as a second-rate power, a position which her interest as well as her national pride forbids her to occupy. No ruler of Russia can afford to submit to humiliating terms. He could not sustain himself. Neither England nor France can close without having vindicated that reputation which is essential to their existence. These are the real impediments to peace at the present time, and we think insuperable ones. There is a great back-bone in the twenty-eight millions of the British Islands, and a few bright gleams of seccess will bring out its latent strength, such a power cannot be seriously impaired by the events of one campaign, or of one year's mismanagement.

The Know Nothing league formed ostensibly for the defence of Protestantism against Catholicism and of the native against the adopted citizen is eminently insulting to those whom it pretends to defend. Is the Protestant faith so weak?—are its preachers such miserable guides—such feeble shepherds that they require for their support and the support of their churches the aid of midnight conclaves and political proscriptions? May not error be freely tolerated when truth is left equally free to combat it? Will Protestants rest under the imputation of being forced to resign the guardianship of their faith into the hands of prostituted politicians to be used as an office-seeking bumbug? It cannot be.

And to suppose that the native citizen, with all the advantages of numbers, of wealth, of connections, of every outward circumstance upon which an advantage might be founded, should be forced to look for defence against the poor emigrant in the oath bound ranks of a secret order, is an insult to the intelligence and the open, manly spirit of every native North Carolinian. To read the Know Nothing papers one cannot but admire the chivalry displayed by them in North Carolina, where they charge most valorously against a class of voters who, if they were all got together, would not suffice for mile-posts along a road from the mountains to the seaboard.

The leaders of this thing are as well aware of these facts as we are. They must feel in their very bones that they are humbugs—that they are trying to obtain offices upon false pretenses—that they are in truth warring against Democratic ascendency, and nothing else—that all the noise they are making is simply in the way of "a good enough Morgan," which can do no good but may do much harm in the way of stirring up hatred malice and all uncharitableness. Is this the true spirit of Protestantism or of Americanism? *No!*

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.—A. J. Dargan, Esq., of Anson county, and James A. Caldwell, Esq., of Lincoln county, are already out in opposition to Mr. Craige, who is a candidate for re-election from the Lincoln District.

Both Mr. Dargan and Mr. Caldwell used to be Whigs. They are now both Know Nothings, as we learn. Should Mr. Craige experience no more serious opposition than these gentlemen can offer he can have little to fear. The plan of selling men at their own valuation of themselves is not yet fully established. If it were, the result might be different.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. Mail steam ship *Isabel*, Capt. TITTLE, arrived at Charleston, on the 28th inst., from Havana and Key West, having left the former port on the morning, and the latter on the evening of Sunday last. The Courier says:

Our Havana correspondence being at the Postoffice, we are unable to lay it before our readers this morning. We learn, however, that much excitement prevails at Havana, as Don Ramon Pinto was executed in that city at seven o'clock on the morning of the 22d inst., and to such a pitch had the feeling on the subject reached, that the Captain General had not been seen in public since the event. The body, however, instead of being exposed the usual time, some twelve hours, was removed within three, the indignation evinced by the populace, rendering the measure peremptorily necessary.

This state of affairs was mainly brought about, we learn, in consequence of what appears to have been the vindicative conduct of the Captain General.—Some informality, it seems, having taken place on the trial, the Minister of War refused to countersign the death warrant, on the ground that the evidence convincing Pinto had not emanated from "one whose character stood as clear as the sun at mid-day," but "from one who had served two apprenticeships at the chain gang." The Captain General thereupon convened a council of four, and, after due deliberation, two declared themselves in favor of the death penalty and two for acquital. The casting voice was then left with the Captain General, who, instead of inclining towards the side of mercy, condemned his former secretary and friend to the *garrotie*—hence the indignation.

The trial of Estrampes and Felix was to have taken place early this week. Our Consul, however, Col. W. Robertson, had, we learn, protested most energetically against their being brought to trial, and insisted upon their liberation. The result of his application was not known when the *Isabel* sailed.

Dispatches from Col. Robertson to secretary Marcy were brought on by Purser Mahoney, of the *Isabel*, and forwarded by this morning's mail.

A swearing parson is creating great scandal out west, according to this paragraph from the Ohio Statesman:

"We have just been informed that a minister of the Gospel, in Fairfield county, whose congregation became dissatisfied with the rumor that he belonged to the know nothings, was called upon to answer, when he declared, calling upon God and his church to witness the truth of his statement, that he was not a member; yet that very man figured in the state council at Cincinnati, and has his name recorded as an active member. What, truly, must be the oaths of an order that could produce so humiliting a result?"

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Death of the Emperor of Russia Confirmed.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 10th March, arrived this morning. She brings news confirming the death of the Emperor of Russia; he expired on the morning of the 2d of March. His son, as Emperor Alexander the Second, has succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne, and has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father, Nicholas. Constantine, and his other brothers, and the officers, have taken oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 10th of March, and arrived off the Light Ship about midnight of 26th March, but did not come into port until daylight. She encountered westerly gales during the entire passage. She brings 74 passengers—amongst them Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Newman, etc. The Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of March.

Alexander has confirmed the Diplomatist Gortschakoff's previous instructions to negotiate; and the first preliminary conference has been held at Vienna.

Nicholas had recalled Menschikoff and appointed Gortschakoff to the chief command of the Russian troops; Ostensacken, second in command, and Luders, to command in Bessarabia.

Alexander had appointed Gen. Rudeger Minister of War

The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the war.

There had been more fighting in the Crimea.—The French had stormed a redoubt, which had been skilfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred were killed. It was currently rumored that the Grand Duke Michael was wounded and that he had died at Sebastopol. A large force of Russians threatens Balaklava.

The blockade of the Danube is raised. Broussa had been destroyed, with most of the inhabitants, by an earthquake. A slight disagreement had arisen between Napoleon and England Napoleon said that the armies should not act together if Reobuck's committe proceeded with their investigations.

Lord Clarendon went express to Boulogne and made matters straight; in the meantime, the committee proceeds—but it is thought that Parliament will be dissolved at an early day.

Serious difficulties have sprung up at Lyons; and in Switzerland and Belgium the crisis continues.

The King of Denmark is sick.

The Czar expired shortly after noon on Friday, March 2nd; his disease was atorphy of the lungs. He had only a few days' sickness. His last words to the Empress were, "Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words."

It is said, that a few days before his death, the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas was received in England with demonstrations of joy. Several theatre managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering.

PRUSSIA.—The court has placed itself in mourning. Orders have been issued for the whole Prussian, army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

AUSTRIA.—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas caused considerable agitation. An order of the Emperor of Austria directs an acknowledgment of the service rendered by Nicholas during the time of unfortunate trials; and that the "Nicholas Regiment of Cuirassers" shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army.

FRANCE.—The police of Paris have arrested several ballad singers for chaunting verses disrespecful to the dead Czar.

The Russian ambassador announces the news of the Emperor Alexander's accession.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto, received via Konigsburg, declares that the welfare of his Empire is his only object; that he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory, and aim to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessors, with the hope that his subjects will zealously assist him therein.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, March 10.—Brown & Shipley report that Cotton began active, but fell of and closed tame at barely one eighth advance. In Manchester the prices were somewhat better. Breadstuffs were dull at two pence decline in Wheat, 1s. in Flour, and 1s. in Corn.

Baring reports a general fair business doing in the London market. Iron was quiet. American stocks were quiet at unchanged prices. Money was easier.

Bombardment of Shanghai by the French.

A private letter from Shanghai, dated January 1, says:

"We have no political event of note, except the declaration of siege of the city of Shanghai by Admiral Le Guerre on the 15th ultimo. The rebels, refusing at the call of the Admiral to destroy a battery they had commenced erecting near the North Gate, and the land being claimed as a part of the French concession, a party of sailors were sent on the morning of the 9th to demolish it. They were fired on from the city walls and one man mortally wounded. The 'Colbert' shortly opened upon the city, destroying two joss houses upon the city walls, the rendezvous of the rebels, and part of their battery. On the 13th a party landed and spiked the guns of a water battery, and on the 30th the 'Jean d'Arc' and 'Colbert' fired on and destroyed a battery recently erected, the guns of which were observed to bear upon the French consulate. The siege is not strictly kept up, and supplies may easily enter the city from the western side.

"Thus far the British and American naval officers have taken no part in this quarrel, limiting their duties to the protection of the foreign settlements. The French Admiral, expecting to proceed against the Russians, does not wish to expose his men by an assault upon the city, and hesitates to bombard the place on account of loss of life and injury to innocent parties. These humane considerations are, however, overlooked by the Chinese, who regard these spasmodic and trifling exhibitions as the utmost of French power. He must ultimately take possession of the town, which he will probably hand over to the Imperialists."

The Right Spirit.

The Norfolk Argus, after announcing the re-nomination of General Millson for Congress, uses the following hopeful language:

"Know-nothingism, with its specious sophistries and plausible dogmas, its curious cabals and mystic machinations, can neither terrify nor delude him.—His patriotism is too pure, his principles too high, to bow to this Belial in disguise. The black knight of the 'order' is doomed to defeat. The chosen champions of democracy, with the constitution for their cuirass, and the baton of liberty for their lance, on the fourth Thursday in May will drive him in disgrace from the field; and grass will grow again where the hoofs of his horse have trod."

GETTING THEIR REWARD.—A New York correspondent writes:

"Gov. Clark's appointments of harbor-masters for this city excite universal surprise. One of them, it is alleged, is a well-known fancy man, the keeper of a flash porter-house, and a 'fast man' of the first water; another is C. C. Burleigh, the noted abolitionist and Union curser, whose tirades at the abolition gatherings during the May anniversaries are familiar to the reading public. Each of them receives a yearly salary of $3,000."

OPIUM EATING.—Among the evil practices abroad in this community, opium eating deserves to be mentioned, both on account of its extent, which is much greater than is general supposed, and its pernicious influence. We happened to know, the other day, of a drug store in a back street, that had six regular opium customers, and upon further inquiry, we found that nearly all the second class drug dealers had more or less of this sort of customers, who are females, almost without exceptions.—*N. Y. Paper.*

INDIAN WAR BREWING.—The St. Louis Republican of the 17th, says that the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie appear to be determined to give the whites a "big fight" this spring. They have been unusually impudent in their stock stealing operations, and the Republican learns from private correspondence that they are certainly preparing for a fierce conflict with the force which our government may send to chastise them for their thefts and murders.

MR. ANTHONY BURNS IS GOING TO LOCATE IN BOSTON.—It is understood that the services of Mr. Anthony Burns, late of Virginia, have been secured by Mr. Wm. Bacon, who keeps an oyster saloon at No. 470 Washington street, and that Mr. Burns is to have charge of the ladies department of the establishment.

Remarks by Judge Douglas.

The abolitionists are in the habit of invalidating the influence of Judge Douglas, by imputing to him mercenary motives, such as being influenced in his course by the possession of a large plantation of negroes. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate made the same insinuation which drew from Judge D. the following eloquent and affecting remarks:

"Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) has invaded the circle of my private relations in search of materials for the impeachment of my official action. He has alluded to certain southern interests which he insinuates that I possess, and remarked, that where the treasure is, there the heart is also.—So long as the statement, that I was one of the largest slave-holders in America, was confined to the Abolition newspapers and stump orators, I treated it with silent contempt. I would gladly do so on this occasion, were it not for the fact that the reference is made in my presence by a Senator for the purpose of imputing to me a mercenary motive for my official conduct.

Under these circumstances, silence on my part, in regard to the fact, might be construed into a confession of guilt in reference to the impeachment of motive. I therefore say to the Senator that his insinuation is false, if he has ever searched the records or has any reliable information on the subject. I am not the owner of a slave and never have been, nor have I ever received, and appropriated to my own use, one dollar earned by slave labor. It is true that I once had tendered to me, under circumstances grateful to my feelings, a plantation with a large number of slaves upon it, which I declined to accept, not because I had any sympathy with abolitionists or the abolition movement; but for the reason that, being a northern man by birth, by education and residence, and intending always to remain such, it was impossible for me to know, understand, and provide for the wants, comforts, and happiness of those people.

I refused to accept them because I was unwilling to assume responsibilities which I was incapable of fulfilling. The fact is referred to in the will of my father-in-law, as a reason for leaving the plantation and slaves to his only daughter, who became the mother of my infant children, as her separate exclusive estate, with the request that if she departed this life without surviving children, the slaves should be emancipated and sent to Liberia at the expense of her estate; but in the event she should leave surviving children, the slaves should descend to them, under the belief, expressed in the will, that they would be happier and better off with the descendants of the family with whom they had been born and raised, than in a distant land where they might find no friend to care for them. This brief statement, relating to private and domestic affairs, which ought to be permitted to remain private and sacred, has been extorted and wrung from me with extreme reluctance, even in vindication of the purity of my motives, in the performance of a high public trust. As the truth compelled me to negative the insinuation so offensively made by the Senator from Ohio, God forbid that I should be understood by any one as being willing to cast from me any responsibility that now does, or ever has attached to any member of my family. So long as life shall last—and I shall cherish with religious veneration the memory and virtues of the sainted mother of my children—so long as my heart shall be filled with parental solicitude for the happiness of those motherless infants—I implore my enemies who so ruthlessly invade the domestic sanctuary to do me the favor to believe that I have no aspiration to be considered purer or better than she who was, or they who are slaveholders. Sir, whenever my assailants shall refuse to accept a like amount of this species of property tendered to them under similar circumstances, and shall perform a domestic trust with equal fidelity and disinterestedness, it will be time enough for them to impute mercenary motives to me in the performance of my official duties.

NEW YORK POLICE.—MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—According to a statement made by one of the speakers at a recent mass meeting held in New York, to remonstrate against the proposed change in the police system, the New York police consists of 22 captains, 44 lieutenants, 88 sergeants, and 1,011 men, making a total of 1,165. Besides the ordinary duties of the policeman, they are under a military organization, and for some two or three hours every day undergo a drill. The companies are formed into battalions, and there are four battalions of two hundred and fifty men each, besides the officers. When they are banded together they are said to make as large and as striking a parade as a brigade of the city uniform companies. They are drilled in the use of the *club*, and it is said that with a knowledge of that simple weapon one policeman is able to resist the attacks of four or five ruffians, and five hundred of them, marching in solid column and under their club drill could put to rout a mob of five thousand men.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The recent proceedings of, and secession from, the Whig Convention of the City was, some months ago, pretty clearly predicted by one of our old city editors. JOHN BINNS, in the "Recollections" of his life has the following passage:

"My opinion is, that this new secret society, bound and kept together by illegal oaths, will have a ruinous influence upon the Whig party. The love of office and the hope of obtaining it, will induce many active men among them to join the 'Know-Nothings,' but those who are Whigs from attachment to the principles of the party will not band themselves with men, who for the sheer love of office, take oaths against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

HOGS DRUNK.—The Noblesville Patriot gives an amusing account of the destruction of $500 worth of liquors by the temperance people. Some seventy barrels and kegs were consumed. The Dayton Ale would not burn, of course, and the Patriot says.

The next morning droves of hogs licked the foam of beer, drank the half frozen spirits, and soon Mr. Porker began to hang his head and lop his ears, swinging head towards tail and tail towards head, showing the whites of his eyes, and opening his mouth, as if things did'nt feel right in his internal arrangements. They soon took a line for the river, but occupying all sides of the street—in imitation of his more noble, boon companion, the *biped*. Did'nt catch them at it the second time. They were seen for days after standing sullenly and sagaciously beside a fence, looking as if the Maine law was in opperation.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.—*The New State of "Columbia."*—A bill has been reported in the California Legislature to divide that State, by creating a new one, to be called the "State of Columbia," and to embrace all that part of the State south, and inclusive, of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Tuolumne and Calaveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State on an equitable basis. Its introduction gave rise to a warm debate. One of the speakers advocated the creation of three or four new States, in order that the Pacific might have a greater influence in Congress. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, but at last accounts no vote had been taken.

MR. McGOWAN.—The *Standard*, of Saturday, says:

"This gentleman has improved so much that his friends brought him, on Tuesdny last, on the cars, from Weldon to his home, in this place. He is still feeble, but is pronounced by his physicians out of danger. Some times must elapse, however, before he is entirely restored. His recovery is little less than a miracle. The ball struck him on the jaw bone, just below his left ear, missing his windpipe, and contusing slightly, as is supposed, the carotid artery. He converses with difficulty, his mouth being closed from the effects of the wound.

GIVE IT UP.—An old liquor drinker, who had been patronizing one drinking house for the last eight years, gave this as his reason for joining the Sons of Temperance, in the presence of several persons:—"There," said he, pointing to the saloon, "is a drinking establishment that I have been trying to drink out for these eight years, and, finding it impossible, have concluded to withdraw from the field, and try lake Michigan."

DEATH OF KHORSREW PACHA.—Khorsrew Pacha, who died on the 2d ult., was the oldest servant of the Turkish empire. He had served under five Sultans, and had filled in succession all the first posts in the State. He was very vain of having been born in the same year as Napoleon the Great, Chateaubriand, the Duke of Wellington, Marshall Soult, Mehemet Ali, and other remarkable men.

The last accounts from England by the Africa, state Sir John Bishop, husband of Madame Bishop, the vocalist, is in bad health and extreme poverty, and subscriptions and a concert were about to be got up for his relief.

Geographical Features of the Black Sea.

The Black Sea (*Pontus Euxinus*) is an inland basin with a margin of coast generally elevated and murky, having a transverse diameter of about 650 miles from west to east, and conjugate one of more than 300, and an area of 172,000 square miles. Its modern name is supposed to originate from the dense fogs which occasionally cover it, or the danger of its navigation arising from these fogs; at all events, it was much dreaded by the ancients, who placed their Cimmerian land of utter darkness on its northern shores. Besides the fresh water from Asia Minor, it receives some of the largest rivers in Europe, including the Danube (*Ister*), Dnieper (*Borysthenes*), Dniester (*Tyras*), the Don (*Tanais*), and the Kuban; its waters are in consequence only brackish, and it is singular that, with such a large and constant accession of fresh streams continually poured into it, any saltness could be retained. Its depth in general is great, no bottom being struck with 500 fathoms of line; but off the mouth of the Danube, the water deepens very gradually, and nearly as much so from Serpent's Isle, by Odessa, to the Crimea

The large body of water on the northeast of the Euxine, called the Sea of Azof (*Palus Mœtis*,) the Azak-deniz-i of the Turks, has a surface of more than 13,000 square miles; and from the action of its rivers, its waters are rather brackish than salt. The navigation of this subdivision of the Black Sea is impeded by the freshets of the Don, its general shallowness, numerous shoals, and occasional ice; nor can it be entered by shipping otherwise than by the narrow straits of Tamen or Yenikaleh (*New Castle*,) the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. But notwithstanding these physical impediments, such are the advantages of moral exertions, that Taganrog, its chief port, is a place of considerable and increasing consequence, the value of its import trade in 1850 being upwards of £380,000, and its exports about half a million.

The streams of the great rivers produce strong currents, particularly in the beginning of summer, when they are increased by the melting of the snows; and when strong winds act against these flowings, a chopping sea is produced, which, in foggy weather, is dangerous to small craft. Independently, however, of such chances, the Black Sea is free from any danger; having, with a trivial exception or two, neither island, rocks, nor reef in the general track of navigation, and affording good riding for the largest ships. Its trade consists of grain, wine, timber, charcoal, pitch, potash, fish, cavair, isinglass, shagreen, salted provisions, cheese, poultry, butter, wool, hides, hemp, tallow, honey, salt, tobacco, iron, copper, and saltpetre; but especially corn.

It seems agreed among cosmonogists, that the Black Sea, at a remote period, extended much further to the east and north than it does now, occupying the whole of the vast plains and steppes that surround the Caspian and the sea of Arel, neither of which had then a separate existence; the difference of their levels having arisen at later periods. Their depths must probably alter materially, since the beds on the rivers above mentioned are charged with an extraordinary quantity of sand and slime, which from the rapidity of their course they hold in suspension till they approached the sea, and flowing in a more gentle current, they deposite the substances brought down, so gradually that the elevation of their beds is almost imperceptible. Polybius, who states this as a cause for predicting the filling up of the Euxine in process of time, describes a shoal one thousand stadia in length before the mouth of the Ister, at one day's sail from land; this having long since disappeared, has no doubt become a part of the delta of the Danube.—The sea of Azoff has manifestly contracted its boundaries.

[Letter from Mr. Goodrich, U. S. Consul at Lyons.]

The Wine Trade of France.

The most productive wine districts of France are the South and Southwestern. The vine grows not only on the level and undulating lands, but also on the hill sides and mountain summits. These lands are mostly stoney, sandy, and sterile, worn out and unfit for wheat-growing. During the last three or four years a destructive disease has attacked the vine, not only in France, but in Italy, Spain and Portugal. This malady is of a fungoid character, and its preventive or remedy has hitherto eluded the vigilance and researches of the chemist and naturalists.

In the statistics I shall give you—and they will be official—I will, for brevity, avoid the smaller numerals, as my object can be attained without them. The number of acres of land under vine culture in France differs but little from 5,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 of persons (mostly females) employed in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, exclusive of 250,000 engaged in the transportation and sale of wine. The annual average product is a little more than 800,000,000 gallons; for obvious reasons I give you American rather than French terms. The domestic or home value varies of course with the supply and demand, say from ten to twenty cents a gallon. For the last two years, owing to the "disease," the price has augmented from one to two hundred per cent. on former prices. The annual value may be set down in round numbers at $100,000,000.

In the year 1849, which is probably the best in several years, the number of acres under cultivation was 5,500,000, producing 929,000,000 gallons of wine. This was an increase of 115,000,000 over that of the last decade, 1839. Nearly 50,000,000 gallons are annually exported as French wines. In 1849, 41,000,000; in 1852, 53,000,000; in 1853, 43,500,000. Ninety millions of gallons are annually distilled into brandy, although for the ensuing year, owing to government restrictions, there will be but little French brandy exported to the United States except that made from American whiskey imported into France. One-seventh, or about 133,000,000 gallons of wine are annually exported from France, either as wine or its distillations. The excise duty on wine and its products paid into the French Exchequer during the past year, was $22,800,000. This includes the ordinary exercise, as also the "octroi," or city duty. There are, by estimate, 220,000,000 gallons of wine manufactured into spirits, inclusive of the 90,000,000 made into brandy. This leaves more than 700,000,000 gallons of wine for home consumption, or about twenty-one gallons for each inhabitant for the year.

Wine, as a beverage, is universally used here by all classes. The stronger liquors are chiefly for exportation; hence you see but very little drunkenness in *la belle France*

The disease of the vine in France has for the last two years been very destructive, and it has greatly diminished the production of wine. This is on the increase, and fears are entertained that it may totally destroy the vine. Under this apprehension may not the subject of wine culture legitimately and appropriately attract the attention of our Southern and South-western planters? Many of our Southern lands, I opine, are peculiarly adapted to the vine, and, from natural sterility or other causes, are unsuited to products requiring richer and stronger soils. The lands of Southern Europe employed by the vine are light and sterile, unsuited to wheat and other grains.—*Merchants' Magazine for February.*

A DESIRABLE PROVISION.—The Guardian Angel in Paris is a man whose duty it is to visit the drinking shops, and the moment a man gets tipsey to take him under his protection, to accompany him home and put him to bed. The individuals practising this profession are picked men, who never drink themselves, who have the necessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creature they are conveying home, who can defend him against attack, and more than all who can prevent him from drink at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous; and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus protected home, and put to bed, having failed to discharge this debt of honor.

It is a rule at the drinking shops that when a man cannot stand he must be taken off, and the Angel is straightway called. The Angels are kindly treated by the shop-keeper, whose interest is to see that no one of his customers come to harm. They receive the odds and ends of the dinner, and are recommended to the neighbors when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Bacchanalian with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them when he wakes the next morning. To those acquainted with the character of the native Parisians, it is unnecessary to observe that the Guardian Angel relies for custom principally on the English and other foreigners, who have not learned to use wine without abusing it.

A LONG IMPRISONMENT.—A negro named Powell, convicted in Baltimore of rape upon the person of Barbetta Keife, has been sentenced to imprisonment till July 1st, 1875—a period of nearly twenty years.—He will stand a chance of growing gray in the service of the State

THE RAPPINGS ON ROMANOFF.—One of the Philadelphia papers, having appealed to the spiritual mediums to resolve the doubts prevailing in regard to the Czar's death, has received a number of communications, most of them confirming the news of the imperial demise. Some of the communications are sufficiently curious. The Emperor Napoleon (the dead one) raps with great delight that the Czar has arrived, and concludes with "Huzza! God save liberty and my country!" The deceased Nicholas comes to the rescue, and declares that everything is correct; he is as dead as a door-nail, having been prisoned, of course, by a noble. He also declares for the express benefit of the New York editors, that his son Constantine will be Emperor. Another medium declares that Nicholas is not dead, but has fallen into a trance, from which he will not arise until the effect in London of his death shall be announced it St. Petersburg; in short; like the cat in the fable, he has rolled himself in meal, and hung himself up to bamboozle the rats Old Paul raps that the Czar is not dead, and that the report is a stock jobbing operation. St. Arnaud shrugs his shoulders; as well as a shoulderless spirit can, and raps: "Nicholas est mort! C'est mauvais sujet, ce Mons. Nicholas! Mais il est mort!" This communication is satisfactory in another respect, for it adds, "Sevastopol est prise," which is a piece of information at once pleasant and long expected.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.—This celebrity is thus described by a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Paris, February 1st:

"I had not seen Dumas before for four years, and I was surprised to observe the ravages time had made since then. Age begins to show itself, and he looks more mulatto-like than I ever saw him. He is a tall man, being not less than six feet in height, rather disposed to be fat, especially about the face, whose hanging cheeks and double chin attest sound slumbers and good dinners. He is the very reverse of the picture of an intellectual man. If you were to see him in Camp or Canal street, you would set him down as a mulatto barber. His hair, now sprinkled here and there with gray, has that abundance, and length, and slightly wooly curl, so common among bright mulatto barbers. His forehead—oh, phrenologists!—is less high than your little finger is thick; he may be said to have no forehead. His lips are sensual, and now deep lines are ploughed on both sides of his nose. In the street he does not look so dark as he seems to be in the house, and his hat, concealing the want of a forehead, gives his face more mind than it appears to have when it is not so screened. He was dressed in pepper and salt pantaloons and paletot; the paletot was trimmed with green silk, stitched!"

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.—The reports of the legislative committee are published in a house document. The majority report, signed by O. W. Allen, of the senate, and J. W. Stone, E. E. Knowles, and Oliver Warner, of the house, in a long anti-slavery argument, and concludes with recommending Mr. Loring's removal from the office of judge of probate for Suffolk county, "because he has sinned against the moral sentiment of Massachusetts," not because he has failed in his duty in said office. Bradford K. Pierce and Erasmus Gould declined to sign the majority report, because no evidence was put in to show that his decision as U. S. commissioner in the slave case was corrupt; because if he had decided in favor of the slave no complaint would have been made against him; and because they will not "make one man a sacrifice for the sins of others, even for the benefit of a good cause." Their reasons are followed by a minority report, signed by George H. Devereux, which goes against the removal of Mr. Loring as an arbitrary exercise of power, dangerous to the independence of the judiciary, and neither just nor magnanimous on the part of the state, which, if prepared to resist the authority of the Union, ought to do it in her sovereign capacity, instead of offering up a single citizen as a victim to anti-slavery rage and fanaticism.

All three of these papers are sharp upon the fugitive slave law, and the Nebraska act. But the only offence alleged against the judge of probate is that he, as commissioner, acted against the public opinion of the State. We shall see whether the k. n. legislature will punish him for that.

The Boston Daily Advertiser pictures, in one frame, New York in mourning for her "mighty dead," and St Petersburg following the autocrat of all the Russias to his grave. The irony of the peace is too fine to irritate the coarse grained Gothmaites in general, but some among them, who have emigrated from New England, will appreciate the rich but sombre waggery of the following extract:—

"William Poole, who was thus distinguished in the moment of his funeral, was born in April, 1824; we regret to say we knew not where, except that it was somewhere in America. Distinguished in his funeral obsequies, and in the manner of his death, his life has left but little of public record. His death was the consequence of a wound which he received on the 24th of February, the last time he was seen in public. His last words then, so far as they are recorded, before the fatal shot, seem to have been in keeping with the tenor of his life,—'I am damned sorry this happened here. Old man you don't blame me?' [this to a bar-keeper.] Hold on here, two bottles. I am going home.'

He has gone home. The brilliant funeral procession has honored him; and the citizens of New York, whose obsequies, if they mean anything, pronounce him the most distinguished of all whom she has lost for many years, has been borne to his grave."

Print the Roll.

"The doctors," says the Richmond Examiner, "differ in regard to the political composition of the Winchester Convention. The Know-Nothing organs insist the number of delegates present to have been one hundred, and that 47 of them were "Democrats," and 53 were whigs. The presumptions are all against this statement; for it is not possible that there were 47 Democrats in Virginia who could be so swindled by as many Whigs as was done at Winchester. More light is needed; and no amount of evidence should remove the presumption of the federal character of this second Hartford conclave, short of a publication of the names of the delegates. Let us have the names."

We unite with the Examiner in calling for the names of the delegates. Will the Winchester Virginian be good enough to publish the list of the strangers in the city at that time? Rumor has it that a distinguished editor of this place was a member. If a fact, it is an inreresting one, and we should like to know whether it is a "fixed" one, also.—*South-side Democrat.*

SENATOR WILSON ON SLAVERY.—Gen. Wilson, the new U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, every body thought, did modify his abolition views, a few months ago, after his arrival at Washington, but this seems to have been a mistake, or else the General has repented, for on Friday evening, in the course of a lecture, in Boston, he said:—*Baltimore Sun.*

"If there is any one here, (said the lecturer with emphasis) who believes that I am capable of modifying my sentiments and opinions, cherished by me for twenty years, either at home or abroad, either in public or in private, before friends or in the face of enemies—I commission him here and now to proclaim it. Send it abroad on the wings of the wind that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the constitution of the United States."

"I believe that you have been inoculated with stupidity," said a lawyer. "That may be," said his opponent, "but the bar is of the opinion that you had it in the natural way."

THE NEXT SENATE.—It is now stated that the next U. S. Senate will stand about 2 to 1 in favor of the Nebraska Law.

KANSAS.—A dispatch from Lexington, Mo, dated March 23, states that ten thousand actual residents have gone to Kansas, from Missouri. They will be there by the day of election.

"My son," said Mr. N., "how could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why, father," said the son, "I'm not able to keep two women—if I'd marry a Yankee girl, I'd had to have hired an Irish girl to take care of her."

Mayoralty in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The Democrats here have nominated James J. Farren for Mayor of the city. They passed resolutions denouncing the Know Nothings, and the candidates for the nomination were required to give assurance that they are not Know Nothings. The contest between the old line Democrats and the Know Nothings is getting to be decidedly warm.

The weather here is very cold.

Outbreaking in the New Haven Whig Convention—Know Nothingism Denounced.

The Whig convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, for the second district, met at New Haven on Wednesday. Everything went on smoothly till an informal ballot was taken to bring out the names of candidates. It was then fully disclosed that the Know Nothings had control of the convention. This, very properly, excited the indignation of that portion of the delegates who despise the concealment and condemn the proscriptive principles of the underground order. An adjournment, till afternoon, was called for and carried amid much excitement. At the opening of the afternoon session, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. Charles B. Lines of New Haven, who moved that the vote upon their passage be taken by yeas and nays:

Whereas, by the result of the informal ballot just taken, it is apparent that among the members of this Convention a disposition exits to adopt as our candidate the reputed nominee of a secret political organization, of whose platform, plans and purposes, we are permitted to know nothing officially; and

Whereas, we have reason to believe that those who compose this organization, are solemnly pledged either to sustain their nominations against all others, irrespective of their views upon questions that we regard as of vital importance to the welfare of the country, or to maintain a negative position in regard to them, therefore,

Resolved, That before we, as a Whig Convention, adopt the nominee of this mysterious "order," it is due to us, and to those we represent, to know how far his obligations *to them* may interfere with his fidelity *to us*.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the political party we represent have *always* placed themselves upon an open platform, to be seen and read of all men, fully committed to specific measures of government, it does not become us *now* to adopt a candidate, an important part of whose political creed is to us in an unknown tongue.

Resolved, That as American citizens, fully recognizing the equal rights and privileges of all the legitimate members of this convention, we should seriously hesitate before we endorse this second organization, by endorsing their candidates as our own, thereby signifying to our fellow citizens a willingness to be governed by a political system that from the profound secresy with which its operations are conducted cannot be otherwise than dangerous to the free institutions of the country.

Resolved, That the present exigencies in our political relations are such as to demand of us a centration of the whole strength of the district upon a strong man, well qualified to maintain our rights, and honorably represent us in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That unless we can be agreed to adopt as our standard bearer upon this occasion, a candidate untrammelled by any other political alliance, we ought to adjourn without any action, for in becoming second fiddle to a party who will not admit us to their councils, and who do not recognize our principles as a basis of political action, we but disgrace ourselves, sacrifice our self respect, shatter our political organization, and expose ourselves to the contempt of all honorable men.

But "it was no use." As the paddy said to the frog, they had "spoke too late." After a lengthy and heated discussion, a motion was made for their indefinite postponement, and the previous question was ordered. The resolutions were thereupon "gagged down," by a vote of 47 to 14. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress, and made choice of John Woodruff, the Know Nothing nominee. Another set of resolutions, making no allusion to the Know Nothing Order was then presented and adopted. On the resolution to confirm the nomination of Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Lines and his friends voted in the negative, and the Convention adjourned, amid much "noise and confusion." A gentleman of this city, who happened to be present, says the opposition to Mr. Woodruff and Know Nothingism, in the Convention was very determined. He says also that he conversed with several of the most prominent and respectable whigs in that city, who declared, in the most positive manner, that they considered themselves entirely absolved from the whig party and should vote the democratic ticket. "So mote it be."—*Hartford Paper.*

Turkey's Greatest Statesman a Slave.—We extract the following interesting account of one of Turkey's Statesmen from a letter in the Boston Post, received by the last steamer:

"Turkey has lost the strongest of her old statesmen during the present month, Khosref Pasha. He was 97 years old, and has been a prominent man in the councils of the Porte ever since the days of Catharine of Russia. As he was the oldest, so he was the richest of the notables of Turkey. His history is as thoroughly Turkish as were his honors and abiliments. When George Washington was surveying lands on the branches of the Ohio, and Seth Pomeroy was boring out the spiked cannon on the forts of Louisburg, Khosref was a lame and deformed orphan in the mountains of the Caucassus, obtaining a precarious existence by little services among the cottagers. Before the British red coats had marched back to Boston from Lexington Common, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, the humpbacked beggar boy had stood as a slave in the Stamboul slave market, had been installed as servant into the palace of Abdul Hamed, and had found his way to the favor of young Mahmoud, the then heir to the throne. In the country and the position where the passport to success is a fine figure and engaging manners, young Khosref, destitute of both, possessed some faculty of gaining and retaining good will, which enabled him to conquer nature. When Mahmoud succeeded to the throne, the fortunes of the orphan boy rose, and being shortly afterwards made secretary to Capudan Pasha, he laid the foundation of his enormous wealth. He has outlived all his friends and all his foes, but his prosperity never left him. Like Talleyrand, he has been ready to acquiesce in every change, and has generally succeeded in obtaining something from every revolution. But he was always a slave.—From the servitude of the imperial house there is no manumission. Though he leaves nearly £2,000,000 sterling in money, every farthing of it goes to the present Sultan."

Martin Van Buren and Louis Napoleon.—The recent interview between Martin Van Buren and Louis Napoleon must have been one of great interest to both parties. We do not know whether the two illustrious personages were ever acquainted with each other in former days, though Louis Napoleon once visited New York, and on one occasion was put in jail for his rowdyism, and may have had occasion for a lawyer. It would be pleasant to see two such men together, men who, each in his own country, had filled so large a space in public affairs, and who had mingled so much with mankind and studied them so closely. We are not permitted to know, however, as the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald remarks, what they said about the Eastern question; the rumored visit of an envoy of the Czar to Washington, with an offer for the cession of the Russian territories in America to the United States; the return of Mr. Soule; the progress of Know-Nothingism; the revelation of Wyckoff, and the grand ball of the 22d February.

It would have been pleasant to have seen two such frank, ingenuous, confiding spirits as Van Buren and Louis Napoleon in unrestrained social intercourse.—They are so much alike; both so conscientious and unselfish; so honest and straigh-forward in their character and purposes; so free from all art and indirection; so devoted to principle and so scornful of mere policy; so much sweet simplicity about both of them, —who would not be delighted to see these two children of nature holding each other by the hand and opening their inmost heart to each other.

Congenial souls! Jonathan and David! Perhaps Mr. Van Buren will accompany Louis to the Crimea, and share the toils and glories of an Eastern campaign.

A volume of eighty-three pages has been issued in New York, comprising a list of the wealthy citizens of that place, being, says the Home Journal, practically, a directory for the use of charitable associations, ladies in search of "eligible matches," and all that sort of people who see no comeliness, in any thing unless the "almighty dollar" is at the bottom of it. Accompanying each name is a history, invariably setting forth that the subject of it began a "poor boy."

Voting in Kansas.—Gov. Reeder has issued a proclamation in reference to the election which is to take place in Kansas, for members of the Legislature, on the 30th inst. The substance of it is, that a voter must dwell there at the time of offering his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently; and he must have made the Territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other home.

How to Stop the Braying of a Donkey.

M. Huc, in this Travels in China, relates the following amusing story:

"In 1840, we were once making a journey in a wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of one of our catechists, an old schoolmaster, mounted on a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility that the two mules who completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This ass, however, was so filled with the sense of his own superiority, and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of any of his brethren, let them be at ever so great a distance, he never failed to begin boasting of it in such loud and senorus tones, that his folly became quite insupportable. When we got to an inn instead of trying to rest himself, this indefatifable beast passed the whole night in practising his music; and there appeared to be something so peculiarly provoking in the tones of his voice that all the asses within hearing, influenced, it would seem, by the power of some magnetic fluid, were quite sure to respond in a magnificent bravura, so that, altogether, it became impossible to close our eyes. One evening when our catechist was vaunting the qualities of his ass, we could not help interrupting him. "Your ass," said we, "is an abomniable brute. During the whole journey he has prevented our getting a wink of sleep." "Why did you not tell me so before?" said the catechist: "I would soon have stopped his singing." As the ancient schoolmaster was somewhat of a wag, and indulged occasionally in a small joke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly. "Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" said he, when we met in the morning. "Perhaps not; at all events we certainly did not hear him."—"No, no; I think not; I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he continued, "that when an ass is going to bray he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To ensure his silence, therefore, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail so that he cannot raise it." We smiled without reply, thinking this was another piece of pleasantry; but he cried, "Come now and see; you can easily convice yourselves." And accordingly we followed him to the court-yard, where we beheld, sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having entirely lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears, hung down, his whole appearance denoted humility and dejection. We felt quite compassionate towards him and begged his master to untie the stone directly; and as soon as ever he felt his musical appendage at liberty, the creature raised, first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bray with all his wonted enthusiasm."

What a pity that this plan of silencing donkeys cannot be made of general application. There are assemblies, both east and west, in which, were it available, it might be adopted to the saving of much time and noise. Imagine a certain alderman—a certain member of the Legislature or of Congress—tied to compelled silence, "his eyes fixed on the ground," and "his ears hung down!"

Hon. T. L. Clingman.—It will be seen from a highly interesting letter in to-day's paper, from Franklin, that Mr. Clingman has declared himself a candidate for re-election. We are sincerely rejoiced at this—not because the office can confer any honor upon Mr. Clingman, for his reputation is not bounded by District or State lines, but extends to the whole continent; we are gratified that the South is to have the benefit of his talents, his influence and his firmness in the next Congress, in beating back the tide of fanaticism and corruption which Know-Nothingism and Abolition combined will pour into that body.—Such men as Mr. Clingman—men of nerve, before whom the hordes of fanaticism quake and tremble—will constitute the only hope of the South in that God-forsaken assemblage. Let the people of the South look to this matter in time, and see that none but men tried and true—men who have stood fire—are sent to the next Congress. An error here may be fatal.

We have not a doubt of Mr. Clingman's election. The people of this district are too well acquainted with the nature of the crisis ahead to dispense with the services of one who has acquitted himself so well, and who has so gallantly beaten back the foes of the South on many well contested fields.—*Asheville News.*

Miraculous Escape from Death.—Wm. H. Davis, a tragedian in Elmyra, N. Y., while playing upon the stage in a *hanging execution* at that place, came near dying in *earnest* instead of *fun*. The Elmyra Advertiser of the 13th thus states the case, and it ought to be a warning to actors. It say:

"The rope was adjusted, at the given signal the drop fell, and, unfortuneately for Mr. D., the invisible protection give way, leaving him hung, not only in sham but in reality. As his struggles were only in keeping with the character, neither the audience nor the rest of the company of course were aware of his fearful and perilous condition. In a few moments the curtain was lowered, and the actors at once withdrew to their dressing rooms, unconscious that one of their number was not only unable to help himself, but dying; and had it not been for the timely appearance of a little girl belonging to the company, who discovered him a few moments after, he must have soon breathed his last. On seeing him still hanging, as in the play, with the blood starting from his mouth and nostrils, she gave the alarm. He was instantly cut down, and to all appearance, dead.—Medical aid was immediately procured, and after some fifteen or twenty minutes, he was restored to life, but not to consciousness and rationality for several hours."

An Astonished Pig.—One of our Western farmers being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into the corn field, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the rail fence. Failing to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the same way of her entrance; but of course without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings; and posting himself at night in a fence corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the other end within the enclosure. "Eureka!" cried he, "I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again.

"Her astonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started is too ludicrous to be described. She looked this way and then that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to her original starting place; and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging yet once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run, nor could either coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field! She seemed to have a superstition concerning the spot."—*Knickerbocker.*

A Touching Custom.—A common practice in Paris, which impresses a stranger favorably, is that of lifting or taking off the hat when a funeral passes.—A writer on this subject relates the following:

"Some years since, we were one of that rushing crowd ever pouring up and down Broadway. When in front of old St. Paul's, all eyes were attracted by the appearance of the crew of the French war vessel, La Belle Poule, which then visited the United States under the command of the Prince de Joinville. The crew were in their naval dress uniform, bright and beautiful, and were sauntering along seeing the sights. All at once they stopped, formed a line, faced inward, and uncovered. How exquisite and touching was the scene when he discovered in that thoughtless, busy, hurrying crowd, a man of foreign birth, evidently poor and friendless, under whose arm was carried a tiny coffin, and by his side the stricken mother. They were in search of a burial for their babe, and were jostled and unheeded in that gay torrent of humanity, until they met these hardy tempest-tossed mariners, who on the instant, with bared heads, stood in silent respect, while the sacred ashes of the unknown infant were passing. Such are French manners."

McClung, of Mississippi, long known as the most reckless and fatal duelist in the South West, committed suicide at New Orleans on the 24th inst. His passion for blood seems to have risen to a species of insanity, to which he himself has at length fallen a victim.

BROWN AND JONES.

FROM PUNCH.

"Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Layard had indulged in what he must be permitted to call vulgar declamation against the aristocracy. Talk to him of the aristocracy? Why, in the charge at Balaklava Lord Cardigan (loud cheers)," &c.—Debate, Monday, Feb. 19.

Vulgar? How sad! But then he spoke
Of vulgar, low, and common things,
Such as, with gay Wat Tyler joke,
A Viscount to oblivion flings.
Of common honor, common sense,
Of common soldiers' wasted bones—
And bored the commons with defence
Of common folks like Brown and Jones.

He talked of armies doomed to die
Through dull officials' want of thought;
Your lordship stated in reply,
How nobly Cardigan had fought.
That "points" of yours but rarely miss
A docile house of commons owns,
But really logic such as this
Would hardly do for Brown and Jones.

Such audience as your Lordship finds
Accept and cheer each janty flash,
But vulgar and plebein minds
Regard it as evasive trash
'T will hardly teach us to forget
Who *caused* sad Balaklava's groans;
And there's another matter yet
That will occur to Brown and Jones;

Three lords were mixed in that affair—
Lucan and Raglan blundered, both—
The third, who showed a hero there,
Did their joint bidding greatly loth.
Two Lords were blunderers out of three,
(One bee between a brace of drones)
A chance of better odds you'd see
In taking Smith, and Brown, and Jones.

But not at Lords he aimed his shot—
You ne'er mistook what he was at;
You talk some folly, but you're not
Quite such a Malmesbury as that.
He spoke (unhappilly he's young,
And has to learn convention's tones)
The words you'd hear from every tongue,
If Lords could mix with Browns and Jones.

He caused our great State Lottery scheme
Whose prizes fall to Wealth and Rank,
While Merit wakes from patriot dream
To find he draws a hopeless blank.
He banned the System, where Rodtine
Jobs, shuffles, bullies, shirks, postpones,
Until its clumsy working's seen
By those vulgarians, Brown and Jones.

He told you (Punch has said the same),
John Bull at many a fault will wink,
But ruined armies, sullied name,
And crushing taxes made him—think.
A vulgar hint—yet those whoprize
Honors whose fountains are but thornes
Should take it, lest, in courser guise
It comes, some day, from Brown and Jones.

The Price of Coal.—Notwithstanding the high price of coal, the Miners' (Pa.,) Journal says the price does not pay the operator, so that he can pay sufficient wages to the miner, to enable him to live with the existing high prices of food. It says:

"Many talk of advancing the price of coal a shade on the 1st of April. The proper policy would be for the Railroad Company to reduce the freights and tolls to $1 75, and the 25 cents could be divided between our operators and the miners, which would not enhance the price of coal on board at Richmond."

A Dangerous Eruption on the Skin, cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Case.—Edward Fenton, of Milk street, Boston, was for twelve years afflicted with eruptions, which covered the whole of his body, and even his face was disfigured with large blotches like small pox; he tried many reputed remedies, yet nothing did him any good. About seven months ago, he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he found himself better in a fortnight, and in six weeks was entirely cured, by these Medicines. He has had no return whatever of the complaint from that time.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 25c., 62½c., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DuPRE.
June 15th, 1854 [Com. copy.] 241-tf

☞ CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 19th of April, 1855. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.
H. A. LONDON, Sec'ry.
March 10, 1855. 158-tm

Post Office, Wilmington, N. C., }
March 27th, 1855. }

After the 31st inst., no unpaid letters will be sent from this office.

Letters partially prepaid by stamps are often deposited in this office, such letters as well as unpaid drop letters or circulars will not be delivered, but classed as refused.

DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food—when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensative, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, *life will be shortened*, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach?

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Agents. 164-2wd&w

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.
June 20th, 1854 245-tf

MARRIED.

In Duplin County, on Thursday, 22d instant, by Gibson Carr, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. TEACHEY to Miss CATHARINE J. RIVENBARK, all of Duplin. Town papers copy

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—March, 1855.

ARRIVED.

March 26.—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

27.—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

March 27.—Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to George Harriss.

Steamer Sun, Orrell, from Fayetteville, to J. J. Lippitt.

28.—Schr. Martha, Golder, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails, &c.

March 28.—Brig Albert Adams, Eldridge, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with ice for A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Matchless, Smith, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Br. Brig Fanny, Iness, from Trinidad, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Whitaker, from Aspinwall via Key West, with hides, old iron, &c., bound for New York; encountered a heavy gale on the 22d inst., from W. S. W., during which she lost mainsail, started trunk of centre board, and put in here for repairs—to George Harriss.

CLEARED.

March 26.—Schr. Elizabeth, Patty, for Charleston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with rough rice.

27.—Steamer Henrietta, Dicksey, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by James E. Metts.

March 27.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one lighter in tow.

28.—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

March 29.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one lighter in tow.

Schr. Bennett Flanner, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Brig John Hathaway, Smith, for Cuba, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. H. Hallock, direct from New York, a fine lot of FRESH ORANGES AND LEMONS, for sale at wholesale and retail at my Variety Store, on Market street, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel, and beneath the Herald office. WM. H. DeNEALE.
March 29, 1855.—174-tf

NOTICE!—MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or occount, are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

A. M. LEWIS.
Harrell's Store, N. Hanover Co., N. C.
March 30. 30-3tw*

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.

MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.

Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.

A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.

Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.

(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs.*)

LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.

March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.
Commercial and Daily Herald, copy 1 month.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of Incorporation for the purpose of creating the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, held this 14th day of March, 1855, in the town of Wadesboro', it was "*Resolved*, That books be opened for subscription to the capital Stock in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, at the places and by the persons designated in the Act of Incorporation of said Road, on the 2d Monday (the 9th) in April next."

Notice is hereby given that Books will be opened at the following places, on MONDAY, April the 9th, 1855, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, under the direction of the following persons:

Wilmington—George Davis, T. C. Worth, A. H. Van Bokkelen, John C. Latta, Miles Costin, Geo. R. French, J. H. Flanner, Edward Kidder, S. D. Wallace, A. J. DeRossett, jr., John A. Taylor, H. L. Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, or a majority of them.

Whiteville—Calvin Haynes, T. S. Memory, W. M. Baldwin, Wm. Frink and Thos. Smith, or a majority of them.

Lennon's Store.—Haynes Lennan, Thos. L. Vail, Lovet Peacock and Marmaduke Powell, or a majority of them.

Fair Bluff.—Alva Smith, Augustus Smith, John Coley and W. L. Williamson, or a majority of them.

Lumberton.—John T. Pope, Edw'd. Lewis, Rob't. S. French, Robert E. Troy, Edmund McQueen, H F. Pitman, and J. M. Carmichael, or a majority of them.

Floral College.—Arch'd. Smith, Malcolm Purcell, John Gilchrist, sen., Dr. Neal McNair, Wm. Sellers and Peter A. McEachin, or any three of them.

Laurinsburg.—John Mallory, John Fairley, John Gilchrist, Jr., D. C. McIntyre, Dan'l McKinnon, Jno. L. Fairley, M. W. McNair, Duncan McLaurin, and Rev. Thos. Gibson, or any three of them.

Rockingham.—Walter F. Leake, Mial Wall, Wm. B. Cole, Gen. Alfred Dockery, Stephen Cole, Col. Jno. W. Covington, and R. S. McDonald, or any three of them.

Wadesboro'.—H. B. Hammond, Geo. W. Little, S. W. Cole, E. F. Lilly, P. G. Smith, Jos. White, J. R. Hargrave, Purdie Richardson, and Jas. Medley, or any three of them

Elizabethtown.—Jno. G. McDugald, Jno. J. McMillan, Jno. A. McDowell, Thos. C. Smith, and Duncan Cromartie, or any three of them.

Monroe, Union Co.—Hugh Houston, Sam'l H. Walkup, Hugh Wilson, Moses Cuthbertson, Jonathan Trull, M. Stewart, and W. W. Hart, or any three of them.

Hamilton's Store.—Wm. Hamilton, Wm. L. Stigall, and Carey Tolson.

Davis Gold Mine.—Wm. Houston, Capt. James Houston, and Wm. Hudson.

Wilson's Store.—Geo. McCain, Jno. Stewart, Col. Wm. Walkup, and Hugh Wilson.

Howard's Store.—Robt. Howard, Robert Howie, and Col. Jas. A. Dunn.

Charlotte.—Wm. Johnson, Gen. Jno. A. Young, Jno. Irwin, Leroy Springs, Jno. Walker, Wm. Maxwell, Wm. H. Mathews, ——— Williamson, W. W. Elms, C J. Fox, and Wm. R. Myers, or a majority of them.

Lincolnton.—Henry Cansler, Jno. F. Hoke, L. D. Childs, J. F. Alexander, and Benjamin Johnson, or a majority of them.

Dallas.—James H. White, Alex. Hoyle, Dana Jenkins, Jasper Stowe, and Wm. Sloane, or a majority of them.

Shelby.—Dr. W. T. J. Miller, Dr. Thos. Williams, Chas. Blanton, Wm. Roberts, and C. C. Durham, or a majority of them.

Rutherfordton.—W. Miller, Sam'l. Willkings, Robt. G. Twitty, A. Logan, and T. B. Justice, or a majority of them.

And at such other places, and by such other persons as a majority of the Commissioners at Charlotte may direct.

ALEX. McRAE, Chair'n.
Wilmington, N. C., March 17, 1855.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch. All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wil. & Man. R. R., or on the Wil. & Weldon Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf free of charge. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1833, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of Freeman & Houston; and in New York as D. C. Freeman & Co. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay. Up to the 30th Sept. next they will sell their stock of goods in Wilmington at a small advance on cost, for *cash* or *negotiable* paper. No new accounts will be opened; nor will any orders for articles be attended to, except for those who are known to be punctual in making payments.

☞ Their Commission and Forwarding business will continue to receive strict attention, both in New York and Wilmington.

D. C. FREEMAN.
GEO. HOUSTON.
March 15th, 1855. 162-tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER SCHR. NAPIER, from Halifax, Nova Scotia:

15 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
10½ " " 1 do.
50 " " 2 do.
250 " " 3 do.
10½ " " 3 do.
3 " " 1 Salmon;
128 " Cut Herrings, (extra;)
60 boxes Digby Smoked Herrings.

For sale in lots to suit, by T. C. WORTH,
March 2d, 1855. Walker's wharf.

75 BBLS. DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—Those wishing to buy *Rectified Whisky* and *Apple Brandy*, at low prices, would do well to call soon at our store, as we intend to dispose of all we have on hand before the *first day of April*.

March 24, 1855. B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

OWNER WANTED

FOR 25 bags Guano. Marked R. & S—— B.; per Schr. Lizzie Russell, from Baltimore.

RUSSELL & BRO.
Wilmington, March 29. 174-tf

ENTIRE NEW NOTICE.

BY W. S. TOWNSHEND—30 bbls. of assorted Whiskeys; 5 do. Old Kentucky Whiskey; 1 half pipe of Renault Brandy; 2 qur. cask Gauter Frere's Brandy; 1 qur. Old Tom Gin; 1 qur. Amsinck Port Wine; 1 half pipe Scuppernong Wine; also Madeira Sherry, &c.; East India Pale do.; Navy Bread; Pilot Bread; 25 boxes assorted crackers. The above have just come and for sale cheap.

Feb. 13, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—The Progressive Farmer; Elements of Agriculture; Agricultural Chemistry; The Poultry Yard; Youatt and Martin on the Horse; Youatt on the Horse; Youatt on the Hog; Youatt on the Pig; Buist's Flower Garden; Bird Fancier; Pests of the Farmer; The Strawberry Culture; Flower Garden Directory; Buist's Rose Manual; Farmers' Dictionary; Downing's Gardening; Fish and Fishing; Gray's Agriculture; Muck Manual; Treatment of the Horse; Mason's Farrier; Youatt on the Cow; Farmer's Land Measurer; Stephen's Book of the Farm; The Farmers' Guide, by Stephens and Prof. Norton; Norton's Scientific Agriculture; Stewart's Stable Economy; Elwood's Grain Tables; Barry's Fruit Gardener; Lindley's Horticulture; Cobbett's Gardener; Nefflin's Milch Cows; Thomas's Farm Implements; Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry; Leibig's do.; Ruffin on Calcareous Manures, &c.—Received this morning at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. of prime new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from Brigs S. P. Brown and Ellen Hayden, from Cardenas. For sale by

March 26th, 1855 J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

THIRTY barrels of prime New Orleans Molasses; Twenty-five barrels clarified Sugar. For sale by

Feb. 19, 1855. W. H. McKOY.

DENTAL PRACTICE.

WE ATTEND to the Surgery of the TEETH and MOUTH, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M.

For a gold stopping, $3; but if large, or difficult, from $4 to $5. Cleaning teeth, from $5 to $2; Separating a tooth $1; Extracting a tooth from $1 to 50 cents; a Pivot tooth from $10 to $5. K. SPENCER.

Wilmington, Oct. 28th, 1854 46-6m

MESS PORK.

75 Barrels N. Y. City Mess Pork, now landing. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NOW RECEIVING AND FOR SALE.—A full supply of Whiskey, Rum, Gin and Brandy; Flour, Sugar; Coffee; Pork; Salt; Candles; Soap; Nails; Shot; White Lead; Lime, Plaster, Hair—together with a number of other articles in our line. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

March 7, 1855.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ꝑ lb.	24	@	25
Beef Cattle,			
ꝑ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	9 00
Bricks, ꝑ M.	7 00	@	12 00
Candles, ꝑ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	32	@	50
Coffee, ꝑ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
Cotton, ꝑ lb.	7½	@	8¾
Corn Meal,			
ꝑ bush.	0 00	@	1 00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ꝑ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ꝑ lb.	00	@	17
Eggs, ꝑ doz.	16	@	18
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00
Feathers, ꝑ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ꝑ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@	20 00
do. No. 2		@	12 00
do. No. 3		@	5 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	4 50
do. N.C. roe	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod,			
ꝑ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
Flour, ꝑ bbl.,			
Canal.	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	8 75	@	9 00
Grain, ꝑ bush.			
Corn ꝑ 56 lbs.	86	@	90
Oats	55	@	60
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
do. Ground.	1 25	@	1 76
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean,			
ꝑ lb.	4½	@	0
Hay, ꝑ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 25
Northern	1 00	@	1 20
Iron, ꝑ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ꝑ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
Liquors, ꝑ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	46	@	48
N. E. Rum	55	@	00
Gin	55	@	60
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	75	@	1 00
Lumber, ꝑ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	8 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
Cuba	23	@	25
N. Orleans	28	@	30
Nails, ꝑ lb.			
Cut	5¼	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½

Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ꝑ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	000	@	1 50
Tar, ꝑ bbl.	1 80	@	1 90
Pitch do.	1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	@	1 37½
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3,	1 00	@	1 15
Sp'ts Turp.,			
ꝑ gallon	00	@	40
Varnish, ꝑ gal,	20	@	30
Oils, ꝑ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 00
Rosin	20	@	75
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ꝑ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ꝑ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Provisions, ꝑ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	00	@	12
Middlings	[illegible]	@	10
Shoulders	00	@	9½
Hog round	00	@	10
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	8½	@	9
Shoulders	7½	@	8
N. C. Lard	10	@	11
West'n do.	00	@	00
Butter	28	@	31
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ꝑ bbl.	16 00	@	16 50
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
Poultry.			
Chickens, live	18	@	35
do. dead	35	@	40
Turkeys, live	1 12½	@	1 25
do. dead, lb	12½	@	15
Salt,			
Alum ꝑ bush.	00	@	00
Liverpool ꝑ sack, ground	1 20	@	1 35
do. fine	0 00	@	0 00
Sugars, ꝑ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush	10	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	5	@	9
Soap, ꝑ lb.	4	@	7½
Shingles, ꝑ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	6 00
Common	1 50	@	2 50
Staves, ꝑ M.			
W. O. Bbl	20 00	@	25 00
R. O. Hhd	15 00	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	00 00
Timber, ꝑ M.			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	2 50	@	6 50
Tallow, ꝑ lb.	12	@	12½

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ꝑ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ꝑ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1½ per ct. prem
New York,	1½ " "	Virginia	0 " "
Boston	1½ " "	Charleston,	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 40	a	$ 45
Rosin and Tar, do.	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Flour, do	00	a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds, ro s.	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M,	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	55	a	65
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	8
Rice per 100 lbs.			00
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 65	a	75
Lumber, per M	7 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ꝑ bushel,	00	a	8
Rough Rice, ꝑ bushel,	00	a	8

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 29TH, 1855.

Turpentine—The late rains having caused considerable of a rise in the river, it has enabled parcels from above tideway to reach market during the past week, and the receipts have been very heavy. On Thursday last there was a decline of 25 cents on both qualities, with sales at $2 60 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ꝑ bbl. of 280 lbs. On Tuesday there was a further decline of 10 cents, and the market is now dull at quotations. The total sales for the week ended this morning foot up 33,466 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	7,865	$2 08	$2 60	$1 60
Friday	5,470	2 08	2 60	1 60
Saturday	6,000	2 08	2 60	1 60
Monday	4,540	2 08	2 60	1 60
Tuesday	1,673		2 50 @ 2 60	1 50 @ 1 60
Wednesday	7,882	2 00	2 50	1 50

No sales this morning, and buyers do not seem disposed to operate over $2 40 for yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard.

Spirits Turpentine—The market has ruled steady for this article since our review of Thursday last, and the quotation is without change. The receipts have been light, and we notice a small supply in first hands. The sales foot up only 1,177 bbls., as follows:

Thursday	205 bbls.	at 40 cents ꝑ gallon.
Friday	150 "	40 " "
Saturday	159 "	40 " "
Monday	433 "	40 " "
Tuesday	230 "	40 " "

This morning no sales made up to the time of closing our enquiries, and the market is very dull at last quotation; buyers show little or no disposition to purchase unless at a decline.

Rosin—Common has been brought in very sparingly for a week or two past, and we notice only a light supply on market. Prices remain the same as last reported, and the transactions since Thursday last have been light; we learn, however, that some 3 @ 4,000 bbls. have changed hands on private terms. Sales for the week of 3,600 bbls., viz:

Friday	500 bbls.	at $1 10 for large size bbls.
Saturday	2,500 "	" 1 10 @ 1 15 " "
Tuesday	600 "	" 1 10 @ 1 15 " "

No sales this morning that we hear of; sellers are holding at 1@$1 15 as to size of bbls. In No. 1 we note a sale on Thursday last of 500 bbls. *inferior* quality at $1 37½ ꝑ bbl. Nothing done in No. 2.

Tar—The price has ruled unsteady since last review having declined 25 cents on Thursday; since then it has advanced 5 @ 10 cents, and sales are now made at $1 80 for *water* and $1 90 for *dry* lots. The sales for the week reach only 2,086 bbls., viz:

Thursday	340 bbls.	at	$1 75 ꝑ bbl.
Friday	400 "	"	1 80 " "
Saturday	456 "	"	$1 80 @ 1 90 " "
Monday	290 "	"	1 80 @ 1 90 " "
Wednesday	600 "	"	1 90 " "

Coffee—The supply in store continues light, and we notice no change on former figures. The sales for the week have been of small parcels at prices quoted in our table, as in quality.

Cotton—Continues to be brought in slowly, and we notice a fair demand from buyers this week, with a shade improvement in the prices. The sales reach only 175 bales, as follows: On Friday, 106 bales at 8¼ cents for low middling, 8½ cents for middling, and 8¾ cents for good middling; Saturday 38 do. at 8¾ cents for do. do., and 8½ cents for assorted grades; and Tuesday, 31 do. at 8¾ cents ꝑ lb. for good middling.

Corn Meal—Is in fair supply, with a limited demand.—Sells from store by the quantity at $1 ꝑ bushel.

Empty Barrels—The stock of Spirits Turpentine barrels on market remains very heavy, and only occasionally sales are made at our quotations, as in quality. See table. A lot of 200 second hand bbls. sold on Thursday last at $1 75 each, 90 days.

Fish—Of all descriptions is in light supply, and we refer to our table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

Flour—In this article but little has been doing the past week, in consequence of the continued high prices, and the sales have been only of small parcels to retailers. We notice one or two parcels received from Orange county since our last review, one lot of which sold from store at $9 25 ꝑ bbl. for superfine. Small sales of Fayetteville and Chatham county brands at $8 75 ꝑ bbl. for superfine, as in quantity. There is a fair supply in store, and it is generally held at $8 75 @ $9.

Grain—The receipts of Corn for one or two week's past have been light, but we notice a fair stock in dealers hands, with merely a retail demand. One cargo of 1,470 bushels arrived from Hyde county on Friday last, and has been sold from vessel at 90 cents ꝑ 56 lbs., in quantities to suit.————Oats—We have had no receipts to report for some time past, consequently the supply in dealers hands has been reduced, and is now very light. There is a fair demand for the article, and one or two cargoes would sell readily at a fair quotation—say 55 @ 58 cents ꝑ bushel.————Peas—For Ground Peas we notice a fair demand, but last week's highest quotation has not been sustained. Small parcels have been brought in during the week, and sales made at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 @ $1 76 ꝑ bushel, as in quality. The supply of Cow Peas on market is about fair, and there is only a retail demand. We quote at 85 @ 90 cents ꝑ bushel.————Rice—*Clean* remains without change in price, with sales from store in the small way at 4½ cents ꝑ lb. Nothing done in the *rough* article and the quotation is nominal at $1 10 ꝑ bushel.

Hay—The supply of Hay on market is only light, and we notice a fair demand from dealers. Received during the week 470 bales Northern and Eastern make, and sales as follows: 204 bales Eastern at $1 25; 40 do. Northern at $1 20, and 226 do. do. at $1 ꝑ 100 lbs., cash.

Lime—Is in demand, and the market is entirely bare of the article. We erase former quotations.

Lumber—River—Is dull of sale. We notice sales on Monday of 460,000 feet flooring boards at $8 ꝑ M., cash and 90 days. Some scantling have sold on private terms.

Molasses—The market is better supplied with Molasses, and there is a fair demand. Two cargoes of 530 hhds., 12 tierces and 2 bbls. have arrived from Cardenas since last review, about 350 hhds. of which have sold (in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards) at 23 cents ꝑ gallon, 90 days—and single hhds. 25 cents, cash. The cargo on market last week has been nearly all closed off at same rates.

Potatoes—*Irish* are in active demand, and prices have advanced. About 150 bbls. were received this week, and sold from store and wharf at $4 50 @ $5 ꝑ bbl., as in quantity;—none in first hands and market bare. *Sweet* are in fair enquiry, and sell at 70 to 85 cents ꝑ bushel, as in quantity and quality.

Provisions—N. C. cured Bacon has come in slowly for the past week, but we notice a moderate supply on market;—there is no demand except from retailers. The sales for the week reach only 3 @ 4,000 lbs. at 12 cents for hams, and 10 cents ꝑ lb. for hog round. For *Western* cured there is little or no demand, and prices are without alteration. We have no sales to notice, except in the retail way. See table for quotations, as in quantity and quality.————Lard—Is without change in price, and fair supply of N. C. make on market. Small sales from store during the week at 10 cents in bbls., and 11 @ 11½ cents ꝑ lb. in kegs.————Butter—Is in light supply, and Northern sells readily from store at 28 @ 31 cents ꝑ lb., as in quality. We quote N. C. at 18 @ 21 cents for a good article.————Pork—In Northern Mess we have no change to notice on last week's rates, and the market is firm at $16 @ $16 50 ꝑ bbl., as in quality—at which sales have been made from store since our last. Some little *Fresh* Pork has been brought in and sold from carts at 8½ @ 9 cents ꝑ lb.

Poultry—The market is poorly supplied with Poultry, and prices rule extremely high.

Salt—There is a good supply of Liverpool on market, and we notice but a limited demand. A lot of 400 sacks sold from store on Monday at $1 12½ ꝑ sack, 90 days. See table for store rates, in quantities to suit. No receipts of Alum Salt, and none on market; a cargo would sell readily at a fair price.

Shingles—Continue dull of sale, and only small parcels have changed hands during the week. We quote Common at $1 50 @ $2 50, and Contract at $5 @ $6 ꝑ M., as in quantity and quality.

Timber—Has ruled extremely dull for the week. We notice sales since our last of some 35 @ 40 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures—cash and 90 days. See table.

Freights—In our coastwise prices we notice a decline since our last review on most articles, and they are now dull at quoted rates. Produce has come in pretty freely during the week, but not sufficient for the number of vessels now in port. See table.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—We note on change from yesterday's quotations, although the markets were a little duller towards the close, owing to the arrival of the steamer. Flour—Howard street, choice brands, $8,87½, and City Mills $8,87. Wheat—good to prime white $2,15@ 2,25—very choice will command more; red, nominally, $2,08@2,12 per bushel. Corn—white 86@88 cents; yellow 85@90 cts.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Brown & Shipley report that the Cotton market opened active and closed tame at barely ⅛ advance. Breadstuffs were dull at 2d decline on wheat, one shilling on Flour, and one shiliing decline on Corn. Barings' circular reports a fair business generally. Consols closed at 93. American stocks were quiet, and the money market easier. Milligan's Liverpool Circular quotes: Breadstuffs—Western Canal Flour, 38s; Ohio 41s. Corn, yellow, 41s; white 42s. Cotton—Sales for the week 87,000 bales. New Orleans fair at 5⅝, middling 5½, upland fair 5⅛. Prices advanced ⅛, and the market opened with a good demand, but fell off at the close. Holders are pressing on the market.—Sales to speculators 17,000 bales, and for export 12,000.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton is dull, without sales. Flour is stiffer, but not quotably higher—sales of 45,000 bbls.; Southern is buoyant, with sales of 1400 bbls. at 9 12½ @$9 81. Wheat is firm. Corn is firm, with sales of 34,000 bushels. Pork is unchanged, with a moderate demand at previous rates—sales of 1000 bbls. Beef is firm with an upward tendency, with sales of country mess at 9 25@$11 50. Lard is dull, with sales by the bbl. at 9⅞@9⅞c. Bacon—shoulders are lower—sales at 6¼@6⅜c. Sales of 100,000 lbs. rough sides at 6⅞c. to arrive. Whiskey—sales of Ohio at 30½@31c. Groceries are quiet and firm. Turpentine—Spirits are heavy, with sales at 43c. Crude is quiet. Rosin is selling at $1 65. Rice is unchanged, with a limited demand at previous rates.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 26.—Bacon, 9@9½. Beeswax 24@25. Coffee Rio, 12@13. Laguira, 13½. St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 7⅞@8¼; ordinary to mid., 7¼@7⅞. Feathers 40@45. Flour Superfine, 8 00@8 12½ Fine, $7 75@7 87½; Scratched, 7 25@7 50. Grain—Corn, 1 00@1 10. Wheat, $0@0 00. Oats 65@70; Peas, 80@90; Rye, $1 00@0 00. Hides Dry, 10@11; Green, 4@5. Lard 10@10½ Salt—Liverpool, (sack,) 1 85@2 00. Alum ꝑ bu. 0 00@0 00.

Bacon—receipts to-day large; prices unchanged. Cotton—we report no change; buyers are afraid to buy, and sellers to sell; all anxious for the next European news. Flour not quite so firm; receipts fair. Corn steady. Oats, none. Yellow dip 2 10; Scrape 1 10; Spirits 35 to 36.

BOSTON, March 24.—Naval Stores—The market has been firm for Spirits Turpentine with sales at 48c. ꝑ gallon, cash. In Tar there have been sales of 250 bbls. Wilmington at $3, and small losts at $3 25, 6 months. Rosin has been in fair demand. Sales of 700 bbls. common at $1 87½, 300 bbls. No 2 at $2, 100 bbls. do. at $2 25; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3, and 50 bbls. at $3 25 ꝑ bbl, 6 mos. In Pitch sales of small lost of Boston at $2 50, cash. Rice—The market is very firm for this article. Sales of 100 casks to arrive at 5⅜c, and fresh beat at 5½c. ꝑ lb., 6 mos.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday 3d April next, I will expose to sale at public Auction, at the residence of Mrs. James Nixon, in New Hanover County, upon a credit of six months, three likely Negroes; the property of Nicholas Nixon, dec'd. Also, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said Nicholas Nixon, consisting of Plantation Tools, Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Provisions. Also, to Rent for the balance of the year, one Grist Mill and appertenances.

HILL W. NIXON, Adm'r.
March 22, 29-2t-172-6t*

WHISKEY.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. H. P. Russell 25 barrels of assorted brands, for sale by W. H. McKOY.
March 22, 1855.

CHEMICALS—1,000 ozs. German, French and English Quinine; 50 lbs. Syrup Iodide Iron; 50 lbs Blue Pill Mass; 16 oz. Sulph Morphia; 26 ozs. Sulph Cinchonia, and the largest supply of Chemicals ever offered for sale in this State. For sale at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 29 Drug Ware Rooms

WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

THE "Wilmington Ice House" will be prepared to supply the wants of the town and surrounding country the coming season at reasonable rates.

Notwithstanding the terms were cash, there are several accounts due for the past season, which the parties can have at full rates, by calling at the Ice House.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.
Dec. 16, 1854 87-tlJ

FLOUR AND CRACKERS.—
20 Barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR;
40 Boxes CRACKERS—assorted.
Just received and for sale by JONES & FOYLES,
March 9, 1855. Market Street.

GLUE, GLUE.—A Superior quality. For sale by
Oct. 10th, 1854 RUSSELL & BRO

HAVING perfected other arrangements, the undersigned offer their entire stock of GROCERIES, TIN and WOODEN WARE, for cash only, at greatly reduced prices.
March 17th, 1855. QUINCE & COWAN.

THE ZOOLGECAL GARDEN—an invitation to the youth of both Sexes, to contemplate animated nature. In 16 plates, designed and engraved on Stone, by Gustavus Canton. The text according to the best and latest authorities on the natural Sciences. For sale at J. T. MUND'S book store.

VALUABLE STILL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

WE will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, March 31st, in the town of Stricklandsville, in Duplin County, our Still Property, consisting of one Still, one Spirit House, one Cooper House—all of the said property having been built within the last year.

Any person wishing to go into the distilling business will find this property very desirable.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

MONK & SCOTT.
Stricklandsville, March 9. 157-t1A—28-t1A

CLOTHES DRYING MACHINES!—W. L. S. Townshend, has a few Clothes Drying Machines still on hand. A great convenience especially for persons not having much yard room.

Also, an assortment of Jelly Strainers, and *patent* metal milk Pans. 154-tf

SPIRIT BBLS.—200 second hand, spirits bbls on hand, and for sale by PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

YOUR NOTES AND ACCOUNTS Due 1st January, 1855, must be paid. We pay our debts and insist upon you paying us. We dislike to place accounts in hands of attorneys, but shall, if not paid by the 1st April.
March 14, 1855.—161. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS. A series of Narratives, Dialogues, Biographies, and Tales for the Instruction and Entertainment of the young. By Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

No. 4 of the series—"The Little Louvre, or the Boys' and Girls' Gallery of Pictures,"—is just at hand, price 25 cents. Back numbers furnished at S. W. WHITAKER'S.
March 28, 1855.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber having, on the first February, taken MR. DAVID E. BUNTING into partnership with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DAVIS & BUNTING.
Feb. 20. SAM'L DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the adjacent country, that they now have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of goods, comprising Dry-Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Provisions, Groceries, &c., &c. And hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 20.—142-d&wtf DAVIS & BUNTING.

STEEL PENS! STEEL PENS!!

JUST opened, one case Steel Pens, of almost every brand and price, from 30 cents to $2 per gross. Also, one case of those superior Amalgamated Iredium Zinc and Platina Pens;—these we warrant not to corrode. Also, one case California Pens; these are a new and superior article of Pens, made of a composition of metals, and warranted not to corrode. Also, one case superior Italian Quill Pens. This is a brand of ready-made Quill Pens that we can warrant, as they are used in most of the Banking Houses in England; they are very suitable for Ladies to use when marking clothes with Indellible Ink, (of which we have an excellent article.) Also, two cases more of those Favorite Gold Pens, from Dawson, Warren & Hyde's Manufactory. We now have four different sizes of these Pens, in Silver Cases, from $1 75 to $5; and in Gold Cases, from $4 to $10. These we warrant to be the best Gold Pen now in use—far ahead of Rapp's or Bagley's.

Any of the above brands of Pens may be had, at Manufacturers' prices, at J. T. MUND'S Book-store.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R.

The times *are* hard, and an effort is required to do anything in the way of raising money, no matter how small the sum, or how easy the raising of it might appear under ordinary circumstances; still, hard as the times are, and great as is the effort required to do anything, we feel convinced that such an effort ought to be made, will be made, and will be successful in carrying through the western Road, projected from this place.

We glean from the tone of an article in a late Charlotte paper,—the Democrat, we think, that the people of that place are appealed to mainly on behalf of the line running west from Charlotte, taking it for granted that Wilmington and the intervening counties will carry the road as far west as Charlotte. It is contended that time is a great and important matter in determining the future value of the western extension—that if that from Charlotte be promptly commenced and carried through, the extension of the Central Road from Salisbury will not be built, the Charlotte extension having the advantage of a richer country, and more favourable route. Thus by prompt action the friends of the Rutherford route may secure for it the position of the main, if not the only extension to the Mountains, and ultimately into Tennessee.

At any rate, it is plain that our Charlotte friends will be apt to throw a considerable part of their strength upon the Western portion of the route. It therefore behooves those living along the line east of Charlotte to examine carefully their own resources with a due reference to the existing state of the case in all its bearings. It is known that into the calculations made, the questions of the gauge, the terminus, and, measurably, of the route, or a portion of it must enter. For reasons which have already been set forth in our columns, we have expressed a preference for the North Carolina gauge, if other things can be made to suit. Without going into a recapitulation of the argument, we may remark that by adopting this gauge we obtain the chances of a connection with the French Broad R. R. which is to be built on the North Carolina gauge—we obtain at Charlotte the advantage over the Charleston route to that place, which has a different gauge—we guard against any future risk of being tapped by any manœuvre at a point where our road will approach the South Carolina line within a very few miles—we will be enabled to make a connection with Fayetteville with a comparatively small risk of doing anything to forward the "Metropolitan route." The additional expense is the main argument *against* the adoption of such a gauge running direct to Wilmington, and *for* the South Carolina gauge, connecting with the Manchester road at or near Whiteville, and it must be confessed that is entitled to very great weight at any time, and is peculiarly so at the present. Unless it can, somehow, be overcome, it seems to be almost insuperable.

To this view of the case we wish to call the attention of our friends residing in a portion of Bladen and New Hanover counties, among whom a strong feeling has existed for a length of time, as evidenced by the proceedings of meetings held in these sections, and published at different times in our paper, and, we believe, the other papers of the town. The question is, how far a road running from Marisville depot, on the W. & W. R. R., and crossing the Cape Fear River at some point below Elizabeth, say Whitehall, would meet the views and accommodate the wants of the sections to which we have referred; and, upon the supposition of its meeting the views and accommodating the wants of said sections; what subscription could be therein secured for it, and how far such subscription would go towards making up the difference between this route and that to Whiteville.

We have conversed with gentlemen from the portions of country to which we allude—gentlemen of wealth and public spirit, and at their request, as much as from any other cause, we have deemed it proper to bring this matter to the attention of the public.—They speak encouragingly of a liberal subscription. We trust that they will bestir themselves and present such facts as will, at least, justify an experimental survey. It is a matter, in our opinion, of the first importance, but one upon which no opinion can be definitely formed without further knowledge.

Things in Europe.

The present war seems destined to prove the rotteness of the existing state of things in Europe. In France, revolutions have become chronic, and the news of an outbreak there, would cause no very great surprise. In England, however, the case has been different. Her boasted constitution has weathered the storms before which her neighbors have bent, if they have not been broken; and, come what might abroad, her system at home has been regarded as stable and secure. Her aristocracy, if not beloved, were at least respected, and if looked upon as grasping and ambitious possessed at least, some prestige of ability.

The miserable conduct of the pending war has changed all this. It has exhibited the "governing classes" as not only heartless and venal, but also as incompetent. The *people,* "the bold peasantry their country's pride," who formed her right arm of defence, have been driven from their humble homes to make room for sheep-walks—the rank and file, the bone and sinew of the army, have been left to die like dogs, of cold and hunger in the Crimea, under the lead of a muddle-headed octogenerian of patrician family—millions have been spent in jobs among the understrappers of great "houses," and yet a few soldiers could not get clothes or more than half rations. The public service which was so popular at the commencement of the war, that, on account of the great number of recruits offering, the war department actually raised the "Standard" of enlistment, is now sunk so low that compulsory means are to be resorted to to fill the ranks of the army, no voluntary recruits offering; and it is a marked feature of the English aristocratic order of things that this compulsory enlistment differs from the French conscription in this that it is not proposed to make all alike subject to be drawn for foreign service, but is only intended to operate on "the lower classes." The war has shown England to be not only the worst governed but the least free nation in Europe.

Under this state of things even England totters on the brink of revolution. Public discontents grow and increase. Taxation, onerous and oppressive at all times, becomes doubly odious when it is felt that the money drawn from the people is squandered by the aristocracy, and the lives of the soldiers, and the honor of the nation sacrificed to stupid routine and patrician imbecility.

With France, or rather with Louis Napoleon, war is a necessity, and is furiously urged on to occupy public attention, and defeat the conspiracies brewing against the Empire. The truth is, that Napoleon cannot afford to make peace without winning glory enough upon which to base an addition to his strength at home.

Whether Russia will be more apt to make peace in the event of the death of Nicholas, taking that for fact, is doubtful. The conquest of Turkey may be regarded as necessary to the adjustment of the claims of the two elder sons, in order to prevent a civil war.

Taking everything into the account, a peace hatched up now could not be permanent. Europe has yet before her disturbance and bloodshed.

Something Like a Fuss Brewing.—The Whig Convention of Philadelphia met at the County Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of making general nominations for City Officers. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Nichols of the Seventh Ward:—

Whereas, a favorable opportunity is now presented to test the sense of this Convention, assembled in the name of the Whig party, in relation to the secret, proscriptive and anti-republican organization, appropriately called "Know Nothing," and it is due to that portion of the Whigs of Philadelphia who have neither taken the oaths nor professed the faith of that combination, that they should know whether it is the purpose of this Convention to commit them in any manner to the support of Know Nothing candidates; and, whereas, the success of Know Nothing candidates, by the complicity of Whig conventions of last year, and the deception practised upon Whig voters, only served to supply the offices with imprudent and incompetent persons, whose public action has postponed the true ends of Consolidation, involved the city in wasteful extravagance, and imposed exorbitant taxation upon the citizens, with every prospect of onerous increase in the future; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention adheres to the truly American and patriotic principles of the Whig party, as expounded by Washington, Clay, Webster, and others of the most eminent and patriotic statesmen of the Republic.

Resolved, That this Convention repudiates any amalgamation or combination with the secret Jesuitical order of "Know Nothings."

Resolved, That this Convention disapproves of the artifice and deception by which the candidates of that combination were palmed upon the Whig Conventions of last year, and presented for the suffrage of Whig votes.

Resolved, That this Convention will not nominate any person for the office of City Treasurer, or City Commissioner, who is known to be a member of the anti-American combination, called "Know Nothings," and if any such person shall, by deception, receive a nomination from this Convention, then the nomination shall be regarded as revoked by this Convention; and any five delegates may call this Convention together, and proceed to nominate another candidate in his place, to be supported by the Whig voters.

After some discussion, the resolutions were indefinitely postponed—that is, *killed,* by a vote of 52 to 32. This vote being a test of those composing the Convention who are or who are not tired of the misrule and deception of the faction to which the Whig party has sold itself. It exhibits a most important split in the first year of Know-Nothing ascendency, and augurs badly for the success of that *conglomeration* of 'isms at the election in July next. They are bound to be slayed.

"The Native American."—We have received the second number of the above paper, published at Goldsboro,' by Messrs. Powell & Cooke, James W. Powell, Editor. It belongs to the Know-Nothing order in politics, and seems to be more distinguished by energy of expression than purity of language or courtesy of tone. There is no accounting for tastes, however, else we might be inclined to think that a less denunciatory tone towards the Democratic party would quite as well become a writer who has, within a few weeks past, held an office from a Democratic Legislature, to which office we presume he was elected as a Democrat, although we have never taken the trouble to enquire. If it were worth while we would venture to hint that sound and fury are not necessarily sense, nor abuse argument. There were great men before Aggamemnon, and patriots before the Know-Nothings; nay more, there have been patriots of foreign birth as far back as the days of Hamilton, and Morris, and Gallatin, and there will be again in the future.

The appointments for Harbor-Masters of New York made by Clark, the Whig Governor of New York State, are amusing. One is said to be a celebrated "fancy man" a "shoulder hitter," (since the canonization of Bill Poole these gentry have taken a start,) and the other, C. C. Burleigh, a most abominable curser of the Union, a prodigious woman's rights man, whom we have seen flourishing at the Tabernacle, New York, with Lucretia Mott, Abby Folsom and Autoinette Brown. (N. B.—Antoinette is not bad-looking—the others *are.*) An abolitionist, an infidel and a fanatic—a fellow who wears his hair and beard with a studied imitation of the usually received portraits of our Savior in reckless mockery of religion.

These two men are Governor Clark's appointments. What is the world coming too?

Not Likely.—The statement made by a German paper in New York, that a rendezvous had been opened in that city for the enlistment of soldiers for the British army. We don't believe the British government would venture on any such step, and we don't believe they could get any recruits if they did.

It is hard to say whether the laws might not be evaded by hiring men, ostensibly in a civil capacity, to go to Halifax or elsewhere, and then getting them to enlist formally when there. But the game would'nt pay, and bad as the management of the British government has been, it has hardly been foolish enough to resort to any such expedient. There are more lies started in New York than the rest of country could contradict without neglecting its business for that purpose.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer.—The Steamer Atlantic, now over due at New York, had not arrived as late as yesterday morning. There is reason to believe that she did not leave until after her regular day; the Cunard steamer which was to succeed her in sailing from Liverpool having been also out of time. It is hard that the steamers should be slow just at the time that we want to hear from Europe. Whether or not Nicholas is dead must remain an open question a little longer.

Fire and Death.—The Hillsboro' Recorder says that on Wednesday of last week, the house of Mrs. Margaret Woods, on Little River, about seven miles east of that place, was burned and she in it. The evidence before a Jury of Inquest was considered sufficient to authorize the committment of Pressley Riley, on suspicion of having killed Mrs. Woods, and set fire to the house.

Information Wanted.—We would ask whether men are to be forced into the new secret order by threats of proscription and the deprivation of business. We have now before us a case of the kind occrring here a few days since, where a native citizen of the county and a Protestant was so threatened. We have the names dates and facts. Can these things be, and be tolerated?

Music.—We have received from Mr. Schreiner, "Now is the Hour of Parting," music by H. L. Schreiner, dedicated to Miss Laura Harriss. The music, we presume, is good. It looks well upon paper. We like the appearance of those notes in music that look like bunches of grapes. We have a *taste* for that sort of music.

Pay Your Postage.—We would call the especial attention of all our readers to the fact that from and after the 1st of next month *no letter* will be forwarded through the mails unless *the postage be paid in advance.*

Harvard University.

Boston, March 20.—Hon. Emory Washburn, late Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed Law Lecturer in Harvard University, at Cambridge, to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of Judge Loring. It will be recollected that Governor Washburn sustained the Government at the time of the recovery of the fugitive Burns, in this city.

One Week Later from California.

Sandy Hook, March, 24.—The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, has just passed here, going up to New York.

She left Aspinwall on the morning of the 16th, and brings California dates of the 1st inst, being one week later than previous advices.

She brings 234 passengers, brought to Panama by the steamer Golden Gate in eleven days and four hours running time. The outward passengers by the George Law landed at Aspinwall on the morning of the 15th, and left Panama on the Golden Gate the same day.

The following are the principal consignees on the specie list of the "G. L."

Messrs. Drexel & Co., $100,000; Metropolitan Bank, $10,000; A. Rich & Brothers, $25,000; Wells, Fargo, & Co, $15,000; Adams & Co., $10,500; with other smaller amounts, reaching in all $317,800.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

New York, March 24.—The steamer reached the city shortly before noon. Col. Fremont is amongst the passengers.

The house of Wells, Fargo, & Co., resumed payment at San Francisco on the 27th ult., and all demands had been promptly met.

Messrs. Adams & Co. had filed a petition of insolvency. The schedule of the assets of the house show a balance on the right side of about $100,000. Mr. Woods has given over all his private property, estimated at $250,000, which went to make up total of assets.

The failure of Messrs. Robinson & Co. is considered a bad one.

Arrangements for the resumption of payment by Messrs. Page, Bacon, & Co. were in progress, but not completed. It was expected, however, that this house would be in a condition to resume in the course of a few days.

Messrs. Read & Co., of Sacramento, had applied for the benefit of the insolvent act.

A. S. Wright, of the Miners' Saving Bank, was in expectation of shortly resuming.

In the way of general news there is literally nothing of interest.

Copious rains had fallen, much to the gratification of the miners and agriculturists.

A bill had been introduced into the legislature for a prohibitory liquor law, submitting the matter to the vote of the people at the general election of 1855.

Business circles were rather more confident, but the financial stringency was, nevertheless, so great that very little had been done in trade.

Cash sales of Gallego flour were made at about $14. Choice new butter, 45 cents Hams, 18 cents. Lard, 13¼ cents.

Valparaiso dates and Callao dates of the 26th bring nothing important. The steamer Mississippi sailed for home on the 9th ult., and the frigate St. Lawrence left for the United States on the 8th, the Independence having arrived to relieve her. The sloop of war Decatur had sailed for the coast of Ecuador. The sloop-of-war John Adams arrived on the 29th January from Rio.

Markets were dull in Peru, and there is, in fact, nothing of importance from that quarter, either commercially or politically.

The Bogota Congress met on the 12th of February.

[From the Binghampton (N. Y.) Standard, March 7.]

Casting a 'Devil' out of a Church—A Methodist Minister Arrested for Assaulting a Distiller.

We are indebted to our friend, J. M. Fells, of Marietta, Ohio, for the following graphic sketch. We are assured that the facts transpired substantially as narrated:

"A Methodist clergyman who has been laboring in this vicinity, was not long since, preaching to his people on the miraculous power of Apostles over the demoniac spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience were suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation, demanding, in a half-querulous, half-authorative tone. "Why don't preachers do such things now a days?" In an instant every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to evade the sacredness of the sanctuary.

The speaker paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence, broken at last by the speaker in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted by the same impertinent inquiry. Again he paused for a time, again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again, 'Why don't the preachers do such things now a days?' and curling his lips with a sneer of self complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat.

Our reverend friend, (who, by the way, is a man of great muscular power,) calmly left the desk and walked deliberately to the pew, where the interrogator sat, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, and the other on the waistband of his 'unmentionables,' lifted him square out of his seat and bore him down the isle to the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, he then turned his eyes upon his audience, and in a clear, full voice, said, 'and they cast out the devil in the form of a *distiller,*' and suiting the action to the word, out went the knight of the mush-tub, *a la* leap frog fashion, into the street.

The good pastor quietly returned to his desk and completed his discourse. After closing the services, as he was passing out of the church, the out-cast distiller with an officer of the law, escorted our clerical friend to the office of a magistrate, to answer for an assault upon the person of said distiller. After hearing the case the magistrate dismissed the clergyman, and after roundly reprimanding the complainant, fined him for molesting the services of the sanctuary.

Since that day we believe he has never for a moment doubted the power of the Methodist preachers to cast out devils, at least within the limits of the Ohio Conference."

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Ignorance of Learned Scholars.—*Dear Transcript:*—As you occasionally allude to errors by English writers when they speak of the United States, allow me to refer to a few which I recently met with in my geographical reading. In the "Encyclopædia of Geography," a ponderous 8vo. of 1600 pages, edited by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., assisted by Profs. Wallace and Jameson of the University of Edinburgh, and Prof. Hooker of the University of Glasgow, and Mr. Swainson, F. R. S., and F. L. S., and published in Edinburgh, occur the following statements:

"The United States territory is separated from Canada by the St. Lawrence River." (p. 1327.)

"New England, now the most *flourishing of the States,*" &c. (p. 1337.)

"The President continues in office four years, and may be re-elected. *But this has not taken place with any except Washington.*" (p. 1338.)

"The general aspect of the Eastern States is that of an *unbounded forest.*" (p. 1340.)

"The rivers running across the Eastern States have been united at different points, and it is expected that a continued interior line from North to South, will be ultimately formed." (The writer is speaking of canals. p. 1342.)

"Dr. Franklin once, on a journey, judged it wise to bear upon his person a label, expressing his name, his business, whence he came and whither he was going." (p. 1343.)

"There are twenty-five colleges and seventy-four academies, under the patronage of the *general legislature,* and a national university has been planned. (p. 1344.)

"Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, of the *State of New England,* and, until lately, of the *whole Union,* is built on a peninsula. East Boston, *where all the business is carried on,* consists of a number of narrow streets and alleys," &c. (p. 1346.)

"New Hampshire, *stretching south from Massachusetts,* occupies a very great part of the surface of New England,"—and in this State, "nothing is more common than to see a grandmother at forty, and the *mother and daughter are often suckling children at the same time!!!*" (p. 1347.)

I could send you many other statements from the same work, equally wide of accuracy, but the above samples may suffice. "Ex pede Herculem."

Yours, H. K. O.

Lawrence, March 10th, 1855.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the week ending March 24, 1855.

Loan of 1842	$21,000
" 1843	1,500
" 1846	5,500
" 1847	48,400
" 1848	9,100
Total	85,500

Type-setting.—A compositor in the Newark Mercury office "set," during the week ending on Friday night last, 95,000 ems. This we consider a fair specimen of type-setting, but is said to be nothing extraordinary with the compositor in question.

The New Bounty Land Law,

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following instructions for carrying into effect the new Bounty Land Law:

Where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of this act, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, is entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land such deceased persons would be entitled to receive under the provisions of said act, if now living.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 3d day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent and meaning of said act.

To obtain the benefits of this act, the claimant must make a declaration, under oath, substantially, according to the forms hereto annexed. The signature of the applicant must be attested, and his or her personal identity established by the affidavits of two witnesses, whose residences must be given, and whose credibility must be sustained by the certificate of the magistrate before whom the application is verified.

No certificates will be deemed sufficient in any case unless the facts are certified to be within the personal knowledge of the magistrate or other officer who shall sign the certificate, or the names and residence of the witnesses by whom the facts are established be given, or their affidavits, properly authenticated, be appended to the certificate.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Whenever the certificate of the officer who authenticates the signature of the magistrate is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the signature to be authenticated, the certificate must be attached to said paper by a piece of tape or ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

Applications in behalf of minors should be made in their names by their guardian or next friend.—Where there are several minors entitled to the same gratuity, one may make the declaration The warrant will be issued to all jointly. In addition to proof of service, as in other cases, the minor must prove the death of his father, that no widow survives him and that he and those that he represents are the only minor children of the deceased.

If a party die before the issue of a warrant to which he would be entitled, if living, the right to said warrant dies with him. In such case the warrant becomes void, and should be canceled, and the party next entitled in right of the service claimed should make an application; and if there be no such party, the grant lapses under the limitation the beneficiaries to the bounty. If the claimant die after the issue of the warrant, the title thereto vests in his heirs at law in the same manner as real estate in the place of the domicile of the deceased, and can only be assigned or located by said heirs.

Applications made by Indians must be authenticated according to the regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Accompanying the above instructions are the necessary forms of declaration, together with an official copy of the law

Virginia Campaign News.

More Withdrawals.—The following communication is worthy of special notice. It shows that Know Nothingism is rapidly sinking into decay; and it will undeceive such democrats as have entered the Order with the idea that they can leave it at their pleasure:

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

Fluvanna County, March 15, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—Hurrah! for Henry A. Wise. Like cleaver fellows, the democrats are bolting from the ranks of Know Nothingism. No less than seven have withdrawn from one lodge in this county, and have fallen back into their old ranks. Like brave gallant soldiers, they have shouldered their muskets and are now pouring into the enemy some of Capt. Bragg's favorite shot—grape. Desertion have made them but the better soldiers. They have viewed the enemy's works, and are better prepared to fight them.

Yours, &c., One of the Seven.

P. S.—You can use the above as you choose. The lodge I speak off is at the Court House, Palmyra.—We were all refused dismission from the Order, and we do not know yet whether our names have been scratched from the "parchment roll," but, suffice it to say, we are off, by or without permission; through the latter, I suppose.

Bedford County.—We have received, too late for insertion in to-day's paper, an account of a late discussion in this county, between Dr. Tompkins, anti-Know Nothing Whig, and Mr. Richard Shelton.—This account represents what we have before heard, that Dr. Tompkins is pouring the shot, hot and heavy, into the Know Nothing ranks. We also learn that Dr. Tompkins is spoken of as an independent candidate for the Legislature. Dr. Tompkins is but a type of thousands of honest and independent Whigs, who are disgusted with the late surrender by their selfish leaders of the Whig party into the hands of the Know Nothings. God speed him in his patriotic exertions!

Lynchburg Republican.

Requested.—The *Penny Post* of yesterday confesses that Daniel Ullman, who stumped the State of New York, denouncing everywhere the Nebraska bill as a "perfidy," was *invited to attend the Winchester Convention,* but having a greater sense of propriety than his inviters he declined putting this insult upon Virginia.

A Japanese Book.—We have received from our attentive correspondent of the Japanese squadron a specimen of the literature of that very exclusive people. To say that its perusal has afforded us the utmost satisfaction would be but faint praise, particularly as we feel ourselves unable to appreciate, as we no doubt ought to do, its illustrated pages. Indeed, it is profusely embellished, and while we can readily weave a very pathetic and entertaining narrative from the work of the artist, we confess that the author is somewhat too recondite in his phraseology for our outside comprehension. The book is printed like the Chinese on thin paper, and only on one side, each leaf being a folded sheet, with the fold at the edge of course uncut, and designed to remain so. The cuts and reading are evidently engraved on the same plate, and the impression very much resembles lithography. The drawings indicate the slightest possible idea of perspective, while the execution of this slight idea is very imperfect. The style of Japanese 'femininity,' to which the book introduces us, would never expose the country to invasion, unless a second Romulus in the vicinity were pressed by circumstances akin to those of early Rome. Hence we may infer that modern "annexation" will not be precipitated by Japanese beauty—a comfortable suggestion for the conservative department of the next Presidential message.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Black Warrior Case Settled.—The Washington Union says:

We have reliable information as to the change in the determination of her Catholic Majesty in regard to the Black Warrior affair, and have reason to know that the following extract of a letter on the subject from Madrid, which appears in Galignani's Messenger of February 25th, 1855, is correct: "It appears (says the letter) that the Spanish government has decided on proclaiming that the authorities of Cuba exceeded their powers in the affair of the Black Warrior as regards the two principal points of it—the description of the corgo and the time allowed for the production of the ship's manifest. In consequence, it is disposed to accord the idemnity."

Applications for Bounty Land Warrants.—It is stated that already some fifteen hundred applications have been made for bounty lands under the law passed by Congress only a week ago. On Monday three hundred and fifty such applications were received. The Star says:

It is estimated at the Pension Bureau that about 300,000 such applications will be made near the new law, requiring 32,000,000 of acres to satisfy them.—The amendments made in the bill by the House, reduced the quality of lands to be taken up under it from more than 100,000,000 acres to about the quantity we name above.

"How kind!" said Mrs. Partington, as the bill came up for the preservation of heath hen, "how considerate they are, for if the heathen are not preserved, what'll be the use of missionaries?" She stood smilingly looking inside the railing, while Ike ventured upon a calculation as to how many grouse he could kill with the old Hessian gun.

The Emperor going to the Crimea—Why—Preparations for his Departure—The New Regency.

[From the Paris Correspondent of the London Economist.]

Paris, February 22, 1855.

The Emperor's project of going to the Crimea is now openly avowed, though it has not been announced officially by the *Moniteur.* All his ordinary councillors have represented to him the dangers and impropriety of such an undertaking, and he does not himself overlook them; but he has given orders to prepare everything for his departure, waiting for the next report from the Crimea before taking a decisive resolution.

It is reported that Lord Palmerston has sent a note to the English ambassador, who has made representations in the name of England, declaring that in the absence of the French monarch it was impossible to open the conference at Vienna, and then Lord John Russell's mission would have to be postponed.

Gen. Niel, the same who commanded at the taking of Bomarsund, and was sent to Sebastopol in order to survey the state of things and make a report to the Emperor, has arrived in Paris, and was received on Monday last at the Tuileries. His account is far from favorable, and it may urge the Emperor to depart. The general health of the army was indeed improving, but there were symptoms of insubordination and discontent among them.

When the Imperial Guard arrived at the camp they were to take several of the positions which were occupied by the Zouaves. But this corps mutinied, and declared that they would not abandon them; that they were a choice troop, and would not suffer themselves to be superseded by a regiment who had just come, and had taken no part in the past trials and dangers of the siege. It was the cause of the sedition which was reported by telegraphic despatches, and in spite of the *Moniteur* contradicting these reports, it is quite true that about ten Zouaves were condemned to be shot, and a certain number were sent to Algiers.

Besides, there are general complaints that there is jealousy between the commanding generals Canrobert and Bosquet, and a want of unity in the plans of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert.

The Emperor thinks that his own presence is indispensable to give a direction to the operations of the war, and to inspire the army with enthusiasm at the decisive moment of the general assault on the fortress

An aid-de-camp departed on Saturday last for Marseilles, to prepare the steamer which is to take the Emperor and the troops who accompany him. 6,000 soldiers of the Imperial Guards have received two days ago Minie rifles, and they depart on the 29th inst. The Emperor's departure, which was at first fixed for the 22d instant, and afterwards for the 25th or 26th, is now put off to the 5th of March. Perhaps the advice which is given every day will at last prevail upon him to relinquish his project.

The Emperor intends to take with him Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, whose conduct since his return from the Crimea has given him great displeasure. He was recalled on account of his assumed ill-health, and since his arrival he was every night at the balls and soirees, as if to imply that his health was not the true motive for his return.

The Council of Regency has been appointed; it consists of Count de Morny, M. Troplong, and M. Baroche; but it will not be announced in the *Moniteur.* They have only full powers to act in case of extraordinary events.

The Emperor's departure is almost the only topic of conversation in all circles, and it has superseded every other question. It seems, however, that Prussia is at last inclined to sign the separate treaty which has been proposed by England and France.

Fate of Sir John Franklin.—An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin Expedition by an Esquimaux named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan Congregation at Roseville, in Hudson's Bay.—Dr. Rae has always considered this native highly efficient and trustworthy. On his return to Rossville, the Esquimaux stated that "he wintered with a party in a snow house, where they had six weeks' constant night. In march last, (1854,) they started on the ice to the north, and were 37 days on their northern Journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but, perhaps, one or two of the men may still be alive, and amongst the Esquimaux.

"Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks were found The ship was a great godsend to these people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, of oak wood.—Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead with his blanket over him, and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger."

Such are the words of Mastitukwin's narrative, as detailed to the Rev. T. Hurlbut, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay. They are entitled to credence because the narrator is a native of the country, acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a false statement. The various implements made of oak which were seen in the Esquimaux encampment prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing expedition.—*London Athenæum.*

The Graves of Calhoun's Family.—Some hundred yards east of the house in which John C. Calhoun first saw the light, in South Carolina, is the old family cemetery. It contains but a single monument of any architectural interest, and that stands upon the graves of Mr. Calhoun's father, mother, and sister Catharine, Mrs. Dr. Waddel He had it carved in Washington, and placed in its present site a few years before his death. Each of its four sides has an inscription—they read as follows:

"Patrick Calhoun, the father of John Caldwell Calhoun. Born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, June 11, 1727, and died January 15, 1796, in his 69th year."

"Martha Caldwell, the wife of Patrick Calhoun, and the mother of Catharine, William James, John Caldwell, and Patrick Calhoun. Born on Cub Creek, Charlotte county, Va., 1750—died May, 1802, aged 52 yerrs."

"Catherine, the daughter of Patrick and Martha Calhoun, and the first wife of the Rev. Dr. Waddel, died in March, 1796, in the 21st year of her age, without issue."

"Erected by John C. Calhoun, the surviving member of the family, 1844"

Rev Theobold Mathew.—The services of this distinguished gentleman in the cause of temperance have been as much appreciated in America as in Europe. It will please the readers, says the Ledger, to learn of his welfare by the following extract from a letter to a gentleman residing in Philadelphia:

Funchal, Madeira, Jan. 3, 1855. It has pleased the Almighty to afflict me with partial paralysis. My physicians have ordered me to reside, during winter, in Maderia, for the restoration of my health. I rejoice at my coming here, as it has afforded me the great happiness of becoming acquainted with Commodore Mayo, and the other officers of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, who are the most amiable gentlemen I have had the good fortune to meet. I had the pleasure to go on board this beautiful frigate, where I was warmly greeted by the ship's crew and marines, amongst whom I was introduced to many of my countrymen, in particular to young Mr. Riordan, of Cork, who expressed much delight at seeing me. In the anxious hope, that this letter may find you in good health, I am as ever, with high respect, your grateful and affectionate friend,

Theobold Mathew.

The richest religious denominations, we see by the census tables, is the Methodist, which is set down at $14,636,671. The next are the presbyterian, which is rated at $14,369,889. The Episcopal, which in number of churches stands fifth, ranks third for its church property, being estimated at $11,261,770.—The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,381; the fifth the Roman Catholics, $8,973,838; and the 6th, the Congregational, $7,973,962

DIED.

On Topsail Sound, in this County, on the 24th inst., Mrs. NANCY FOY, wife of Henry R. Foy, aged about 40 years.

On the 6th of January last, on board Brig Cardiff, on her passage to South America, Mr. FREDRICK E. METTS, a native of Lenoir county, N. C., and recently a resident of Wilmington, aged about 26 years.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!

OUR New Spring Stock of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas are now opened, and we are prepared to show and sell the largest assortment we have ever before offered, and at prices that defy competition. All in want of an Umbrella, large or small, Silk or Gingham, will certainly find it to their advantage to purchase at the Emporium.

March 22 C. MYERS.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 22.—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Tyler, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

23.—Steamer Sun, Orrell, from Fayetteville, to J. J. Lippitt.

Schr. Alba, Timmons, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

March 23.—3 masted Schr. Gulf Stream, Cranmer, from N. York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Bell, Moore, from Jacksonville, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Washington, Patterson, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Volant, Newcombe, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. W. L. Cogswell, Elwood, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Littleton, from N. York, to Freeman & Houston.

Schr. Telegraph, Mason, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Lucy Whetham, Milton, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. J. P. Wetherill, Brooks, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

24—Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.

March 24—3 masted Schr. Nameaug, Rogers, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to George Harriss.

Schr. C. C. Stratton, Meslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with Molasses.

Steamer Henrietta, Dicksey, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

25—Steamer Southerner, Cobitt, from Fayetteville, to Jas. E. Metts.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Myrover, Horton, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

Brig Gen. Veazie, Chase, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

March 23.—Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, naval stores, &c.

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

March 24—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by Jas. E Metts.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

March 24—Steamer Sun, Orrell, for Fayetteville, by J. J. Lippitt.

26—Brig Eureka, Dailey, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

NEWBERN, March 21.—Bacon—Last sales to-day made 9c. hog round. Corn—No sales, will bring $3 75 ℔ bbl—Cotton—Refer to our last report. Eggs—Sales at 12½ ℔ doz. Flour—From $9 to $12 50 ℔ bbl. Feathers—55c. ℔ ℔.—Hides—Dry 8c., green 4c. Lard—10½ keg, 10 bbl. Peas—Clay $1 ℔ bushel. Turpentine—Dip $2 80; Scrape $2 10 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar—1 70@$1 75 ℔ bbl.

NEW YORK, March 24th.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is steady at previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine has been more quiet than for a long time past; holders ask 45 cents cash, but in view of a rise in the Southern Rivers, and the absence of any demand for export, buyers have withheld from the market, and the transactions have been very limited. The stock of Turpentine is about 6000, and of Spirits Turpentine, 3@4000 bbls. Rosin is scarcely so high, and some old lots low No. 1 have been sold at the price of Common. Tar is quiet and steady, at our quotations, and City Pitch sells at $2 50 ℔ bbl. The sales are 650 bbls. Washington, &c. Turpentine, at $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔.; 6000 Wilmington Rosin, part to arrive, (including 2000 low No. 1,) $1 65@$1 70 ℔ 310 ℔., delivered; 500 No. 2, $1 86 ℔ 310 ℔.; 1600 No 1, $2@$2 37½.; 70 do. $3 ℔ 280 ℔.; 100 Tar, small bbls, $2 25, and 300 Wilming'n $2 75 ℔ bbl. Rice—The market has been very active, and prices are fully maintained, with an advance on the better qualities from our last week's quotations. About 2000 tcs. have changed hands at $3 68¾@5 25, cash.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st day of May next, for building a Jail for Onslow County, in the town of Jacksonville, of the following plan and dimensions:

37 feet long by 23 feet broad, 9½ feet in the clear of first story, and 8½ feet in the clear of the second story, to be constructed of hewn or sawed timbers, 8 by 10 inches, with the 10 inch vertical resting on a solid foundation of brick work, as follows: 3 feet below the surface, and one foot above ground, 17 inches thick, the inside half of wall to be 8 inches below the outside, in order to receive a wall plate for the support of the floor-joist; the outer wall as follows: the timbers composing the wall to run the entire length and breadth of building, and dovetailed at the angles—the timbers terminating at the opening, to be framed into a vertical piece of the same size—and from the brick work to the top of the wall strips of 2 by 4 inch pieces, to be spiked on 16 inches apart, to which the clapboards are to be nailed, the boards to show 5 inches, abutting at the angles against good corner-boards, thick enough to receive the entire thickness of the weathering; also, the same at the windows and doors; the walling to be well trunnelled together; the joist composing the ceiling of the second story to project 8 inches beyond the weathering, on all sides, and from this projection embattlements to be raised 3½ feet high, of flush work, mitred at the angles, and of the same thickness as the walls, and finished as shown in the drawings; the roof to be of good heart cypress shingles. 10 windows in outer wall, located as shown in drawings; one door in front; the windows to be 12 lights, 8 by 10, well secured with iron bars passing through horizontal bars 3 inches wide and ½ inch thick, one of which is to be bolted to the sill, and passing through one of the logs forming the wall, and secured by a nut, also on the head in like manner; also, two intermediate ones secured to the jambs and vertical piece in which the ends of the logs are framed, the vertical bars to be of one inch rod iron, well rivetted through the bottom and top bars; the frames of windows to be wood, the sills to be covered with sheet iron, passing from under the bars outside, underneath the sill, and nailed to the sill; the door to be of an outer wooden door and an inside iron door of solid plate, each one to open on the inside; the step at the door to be of wood. The interior as follows: A passage 5 feet wide around the building, enclosing two cells, the floors are to be composed of 8 by 10 inch timbers, touching and supported in the centre by a wall the same as the outter one, and extending across the breadth of the building, every fifth joist to dovetail in the outter wall and trunnel, and the remainder to abut against the outter wall, and rest upon the wall plate on the brick work—the whole surface of this floor to be covered with good sheet iron of best quality, and nailed down with wrought nails, over which a floor of 2 inch plank is to be laid and spiked to the log floor—the walls of the cell to be laid on the floor and framed the same as the outter walls—in each cell 2 windows and one door, located as shown in drawings—the door to be the same as the outter door, of good solid plate, set in an iron frame 6 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet wide—the doors and windows to be secured in the same manner as the outter ones.

The cells to be furnished with privies, one pit for the cell on lower floor immediately under partition wall, 9 feet deep and 4 feet square on the inside; walls of brick, 12 inches thick, and ventilated by tin pipes 3 by 5 inches square passing through the roof; also, a pit of the same size for the upper cells, to be reached by pipes, each to have a separate ventilator, the inside wall of each cell to be covered with sheet iron the same as the floor, and stripped with 1½ by 3 inch strips 16 inches apart, and spiked on to the walls; the whole of the interior to have two good coats of plastering, and immediately over; and in connection with the side walls a girder, 8 by 10 inches, to run the entire length of the building, and dove-tail and trunnel to the outter walls; the cells to be 12 by 10 feet on the inside.

The second-story to be in every respect similar to the lower one, and accessible by two stairs, one on each side of front door as shown in drawings; the ceiling joist of the second floor to be covered with iron the same as the walls, the joist to be 5 inches thick; the windows of the outer and inner walls to be furnished with sash hung on hinges from the inside so as to be opened at pleasure; the masons work to be of good hard red brick laid in good strong mortar.

All the timber to be of good heart pine, and the materials throughout of good materials, in a workmanlike manner; the whole of the outside work, except the bricks, to have two coats of white paint, and the inside two coats.

Drawings for the above may be seen at Richlands.

N. B. Address JASPER ETHERIDGE and others, Commissioners, Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C.

March 23, 1855. 29-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration at the March Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Jesse R. Mott, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. J. MOTT, Adm'r.

March 16, 1855. 28-4t

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 31st of October, 1854, a Negro Girl named "TILL." Said negro is about 19 years old, black, speaks low, and has a sour look. She is supposed to be lurking in the neighboarhood of Mr. Alexander Henry's or Mr. Wm. Robeson's, on upper Black River.

The above reward of ten dollars will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber, or for her confinement in any jail in the State that he can get her; and an additional reward of fifty dollars will be given for the conviction of any white person of harboring said negro. H. H. NEWKIRK.

March 23d, 1855 29-5t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed, some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid) WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office

March 23, 1855. 29-3t*